

VICTORY FOR JAPAN.

WINS HER FIRST GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Deperate Naval Battle in Which Many Chinese Are Slain—Chinese Battle-Ship "Chen-Yuen" Sunk and Two Fleet-Class Cruisers Captured or Destroyed.

The Chinese Out-Classed.

The Japanese have been victorious in the first big naval battle of the war over Korea and have sunk next to the largest battleship in the Chinese navy. The battle was fought Monday and was desperately contested, both nations being represented by large and strong fleets. The Chinese, however, did not understand the handling of their ships as well as the Japanese, and that put them at a serious disadvantage.

The full details of the fight are not at hand, but it is known that the Chen-Yuen was sunk and two other large Chinese vessels, believed to be first-class cruisers, were either captured or destroyed. The loss of life was great also. The Chinese fleet carried nearly 1,000 men, and few, if any, escaped. Two German officers, who were in command of the Chen-Yuen, are reported to be among the lost also.

Throughout the engagement the Japanese showed greater skill and ability in the handling of their boats, and consequently had things much their own way. Their work with the guns was effective and they also showed that they thoroughly understood the handling of torpedoes. The Chinese did the best they could, but they were lacking in seamanship and also in ability to handle their guns effectively. They demonstrated the truth of the claim that they have nothing like the ability and training of the Japanese seamen and gunners, and are at a big disadvantage on the water.

Cruisers Built by the Armstrongs.
The two cruisers said to have been captured or destroyed are believed to be the ones built for China by the Armstrongs. They were modern war vessels and among the best in the



KING OF COREA.

Chinese navy. Their loss will seriously cripple China on the water and materially increase Japan's advantage. A harder blow could hardly have been dealt China in a single battle than the destruction of their two cruisers and the big warship Chen-Yuen. The loss of life is insignificant compared to it, although that was severe for a naval battle.

The Chen-Yuen was a battle-ship of 6,400 tons displacement, carrying 14 inches compound armor at the waterline. Her battery included four 12-inch guns, protected by an armor breastwork, and two smaller Krupp's. She was also furnished with eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes. In addition, the Chen-Yuen had two 8-inch and 6-inch Krupp's in her main battery and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The Chen-Yuen was built for China at the Settin Works. She was a sister ship of the Ting-Yuen and was the most powerful warship in the Chinese navy with the exception of Ting-Yuen.

Japan's Official Statement.
The following official statement of the difficulties between China and Japan, which led to the outbreak of hostilities between these two countries, has been issued by the Japanese Government: Japan and China were approaching a settlement of these difficulties, when China suddenly requested Japan to withdraw her fleet from Korea and to give a formal compliance



EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

with the Chinese demands by the 20th; otherwise the whole Chinese forces were to land and a sea advance upon the part of China was to be made. The Japanese regarded this as an ultimatum; but, acting under the advice of the French power, they agreed to the proposals in principle in amended form, at the same time declaring that if the threatened Chinese advance was made on the 24th it would be regarded as an overt act.

It is conjectured that the Japanese naval commanders are instructed to be on the watch for the Chinese warships, and seeing the latter advancing on July 2, they opened fire.

The Japanese do not believe that the loss of the Chen-Yuen, the Chinese transport sunk by a Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were that the case they regard it as being a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charges of brutality brought against the officers and crew of the cruiser which sunk the transport. No official

Crawford Co. Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor,

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report has been received at Yokohama of this engagement.

Germany Suspicious of Russia.

The German press regards with suspicion Russia's attitude toward the Japanese-Chinese conflict, although the comments of the Russian newspapers indicate that the St. Petersburg government is far from pleased with Japan's energetic action. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The germs of further conflicts are already in the air. If the efforts to restrict the war to collisions which have already occurred fail Russia probably will interfere. This almost certainly will force England to act."

The writer concludes that the European powers soon will have to intervene.

Misgivings are officially expressed at Madrid regarding the possible result to the Philippine Islands in the event of Japan becoming the dominant power



LI HUNG CHANG, PRIME MINISTER OF CHINA.

in the far east. It is said to be possible that Japan might utilize the troubles at Manila as a Malay archipelago, as a pretext to execute her ambitious designs.

HOPE FAST FADING.

Farmers, Speculators and Railroad Men

The corn crop last year was worth \$800,000,000 on the farm—almost three times as much as the farmers got for their wheat crop; and last year's crop was a comparatively small one and the average farm price was low, 37 cents. In 1893 the crop was worth \$800,000,000 to the farmers. The corn crop is always worth to the country as much as all the other grain crops put together; sometimes worth a good deal more than all the others put together. It is no wonder, consequently, that the prospect having within two weeks suddenly changed from one for a full corn yield to one for a corn failure, everyone is excited, grain speculator, railroad manager, stock speculator and merchant.

The government report issued July 10 indicated a corn yield of more than 2,000,000,000 bushels. The acreage was put at 78,000,000; the condition, very high. Only once was the acreage any larger, in 1889, and that year saw the record-breaking yield, 2,112,000,000 bushels.

Up to the middle of July there seemed nothing to mar the promise of the most important crop of the country. There had been dry weather, but a drought can last a long while without creating any alarm. It is only after one hope or rain after another has been disappointed that the farmer begins to worry, and only after the farmer has told of his fears for a week or more that the speculator, railroad or merchant begins to borrow trouble.

But now every interest from the first to the last, in a semi-panic over the corn crop which began with such amazing promise and which has now apparently been almost overtaken with disaster.

"We don't dare to say," said General McLean, John of the Rock Island Railroad, "how bad we believe the corn situation to be. Half which the great granger roads haul takes its origin from the corn crop. There is the grain itself, about 400,000,000 bushels, being hauled by the roads; 100,000,000 bushels of it to Chicago alone in grain cars all winter to pour out again in the spring at the opening of navigation. The general merchant is well aware that a turmoil of the important crop of the country, which feeds the live stock and furnishes the carriers the bulk of their tonnage, cannot be cut short without cutting down the purchasing power of that part of the country which makes good times or bad—the West."

Iowa Crops Nearly Ruined.

The drought has been severe in Iowa and Nebraska. The two States which raise usually about 400,000,000 bushels of corn, about one-fourth the entire yield. There has been dry weather everywhere in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska; but there has been partial relief of late except the two biggest States. Half this crop is made in the seven States named and a quarter in the two States where the heat and drought have been the fiercest.

"Nobody in Chicago," says James Windsor, the well-known Des Moines porkpacker, appreciates the condition of things in Iowa. There is no salvation left for the largest part of the corn. It is dead. The heat and drought have been enough even to kill the hay. On my farm, where I had 100 tons of hay last year, I cut forty-five tons this year.

Rain would, of course, relieve the situation everywhere. Even in Iowa and Nebraska there would be a remnant saved, possibly 200,000,000 bushels, where 400,000,000 was originally predicted. Illinois has had the most rain and is in the best condition. The acreage in Kansas is very large and showers there have helped to relieve the exasperation. But rain delayed now every twenty-four hours means millions more corn lost. That is why the general service man in the center of interest early each morning, and why the weather predictions are scanned so eagerly each noon, and why special dispatches from the corn States are read first of all each morning.

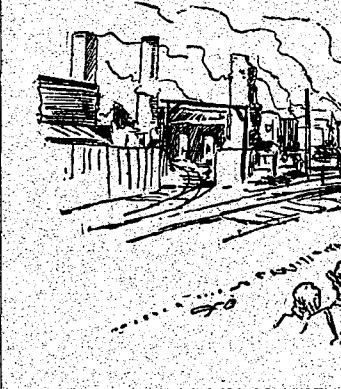
ACRES ARE IN ASHES.

TWO DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Greatest Blaze Since the Memorable Fire of 1871—Flames Sweep Over 300 Acres—Three Men Killed and Eight Injured—Loss Over \$1,800,000.

Work of Fire-Bugs.

To many thousands of persons in the suburbs it appeared Wednesday night as though all of Chicago was burning. The flames, reflected on the clouds, were seen more than fifty miles away, and recalled to many the terrible fire of 1871. The conflagration, which proved to be the most destructive known in the city in over twenty years, started in the lumber yards of the S. K. Marvin Company at Blue Island avenue and South Lincoln street, and before it could be gotten under control swept over a district four blocks wide and nearly a mile in length. About ten million feet of lumber and the plants of a dozen manufacturing establishments were destroyed. The estimated loss is over

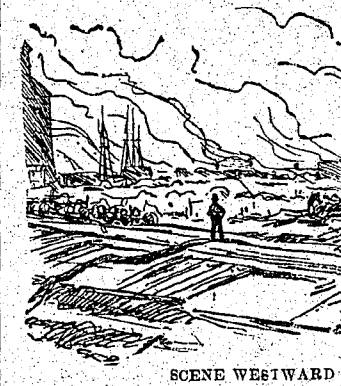


LOOKING SOUTHWARD ON WOOD STREET.

\$1,500,000. Three men were killed and eight others injured during the progress of the fire. Chief Swenka was obliged to call out fifty engines and both fire-boats, the largest force ever employed at a fire in any city in the world. The wind, which at times was almost a hurricane, scattered the blazing embers in all directions and added greatly to the difficulty of fighting the flames. It was only by the greatest efforts that the flames were prevented from crossing the river and extending into the residence district.

According to a Chicago dispatch the 300 acres lying between Hoyne avenue on the west, Ashland avenue on the east, Blue Island avenue on the north and the Chicago River on the south are a desolation, a desert of ashes and blackened embers. Wednesday night, space resounded with the hum of industry. Whirling machinery filled the air with its noises, some 3,000 men were at work, vast piles of lumber covered the ground and at the docks lay many laden vessels. Now a few smoldering heaps of charcoal are all that remain of the millions of feet of lumber broken and twisted cogwheels and shafting inclosed by crumbled brick walls mark the sites of the big mills and manufacturing, and the ships are gone. Of the long trains of railroad cars that stood on the tracks in this great area, only the wheels and axles remain. Everything combustible perished in the flames that swept with a besom of destruction this busy spot.

Seldom has property been so completely annihilated. Acres of the burnt district are entirely bare, except for the deep carpet of hot ashes that covers them. The largest lumber piles were reduced to small hummocks of blazing charcoal, on which the worn-out firemen threw steams of water all day Thursday. In one of the canals lay the fireboat Geyer, almost a wreck. Every pane of glass in her upper works was scorched and blacked by the flames that beat over the vessel with



SCENE WESTWARD FROM WOOD STREET.

such fury and robbed brave Lieutenant John McGinn of his life.

More Fiery Rain.

On Thursday night at about the same hour and for the second time within twenty-four hours the Blue Island avenue lumber district was swept by a maelstrom of fire, and but for the favorable direction of the wind the loss would have been even greater than that of the previous night.

Engines were responding to an alarm of fire on West Van Buren street shortly after 8 o'clock when a watchman for the McLean Cedar Post Company at Ashland avenue and the west branch of the river saw flames shooting up between two piles of lumber in the yards of the John Spry Lumber Company. Second and third alarms had already been sent in for the West Side fire, and when the box at the Ashland avenue bridge was pulled by McLean's watchman it created consternation at fire alarm headquarters.

Ten minutes later a second call for engines came from the lumber district, and this was soon followed by a third call.

Special calls were now being turned in by Chief Swenka for the fire in Van Buren street, as the blaze threatened to sweep a large portion of the West Side. Special calls were coming in to headquarters from the lumber district and the West Side fires at the same time. In less than an hour from the time the discovery of the fire in the lumber-yard thirty engine companies and five hook

and ladder crews were on the ground. The fire boats Geyer and Yosemite, which had done such valiant service at the previous night's fire, were also there. The wind was blowing from the north, and it was in a great measure due to this favorable circumstance that the entire lumber district along Twenty-second street was not laid in ashes. Had the wind shifted to the west or east, no fire department in the world could have stopped the flames that would have swept through the millions of feet of dry lumber.

The John Spry Lumber Company, which fortunately escaped the fury of the flames Wednesday night, will lose \$100,000 by Thursday night's blaze. The insurance is nearly double the amount of the loss. The burned district is about 600 feet fronting Ashland avenue and 200 feet in width. Between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. This was about one-third of the lumber contained in the yards.

CHANGES IN STAMPS.

A Large Number of Those Now in Use

Are to Be Reduced.

Important changes in the denominations of postage stamps are contemplated by the Postoffice Department. The principal ones are in the newspaper and periodical series, but the two series are also to be altered. Of the latter, the ones, two, three, four,

five, six, eight, ten, and fifteen, which are now in use, will be continued. The present series of ordinary stamps probably will be discontinued, and 50 cents and \$1, \$2, and \$5 stamps will be added to the series.

It is intended to reduce the number of denominations of the newspaper and periodical stamps from twenty-four to twelve or thirteen. The \$1 stamp, now printed for the first time by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is the doubtful one, but it will probably be finally decided on favorably to its continued use. The new denominations of the series, either now printed by the Bureau for the first time or to be reissued later, are 5, 25, and 50 cents, and \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. Those to be dropped out of use are 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 96, 108, \$1.50, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, \$48, and \$90. All the postage due stamps have been re-engraved under the present contract and slightly reduced in size from the former output of the contractor. All these changes have been practically approved by the officials, subject, however, to modification if deemed advisable.

Briefs.

A 14-YEAR-OLD girl, 7 feet and 3 inches tall, died from consumption at her home near Fort Wayne, Ind.

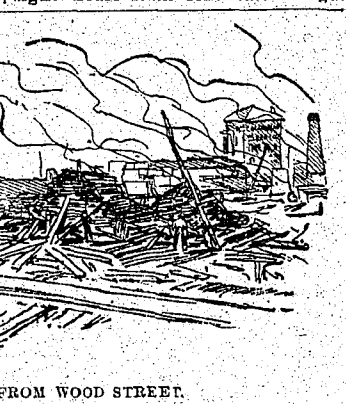
The New York constitutional convention decided by a vote of 91 to 40 to let the present jury system stand.

At Minneapolis St. Clotilde French Catholic Church was gutted by fire. Loss about \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

RUSSIAN oil merchants have failed to come to an agreement with the Standard Oil Company and a fight is expected.

CONGRESS will be asked to investigate certain financial transactions by United States Judge Ricks of Cleveland, Ohio.

A JOINT resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing that eight hours shall constitute a legal



SCENE WESTWARD FROM WOOD STREET.

day's work was offered in the Senate by Mr. George.

PADDY DALTON, an ex-prize fighter and well known in prize circles, dropped dead at Denver, Col., from heart disease.

CLYDE CARINGS, a 12-year-old boy of Reynolds, Ind., fell between the cars of a train on which he was trying to steal a ride and was cut in two.

EMMA FABER, aged 20, Mary Faber, aged 18, and Dorothy Faber, aged 17, were drowned while bathing in Sprout Lake, near Nainaimo, B. C.

The call has been issued for the quarter centennial convention of North American bee-keepers, to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10, 11 and 12.

A RESOLUTION directing investigation of the charges made by exhibitors against the World's Fair Committee on Awards was referred in the Senate.

Gov. STONE has asked Senator George to investigate the claim of Chief Hazen that the special warrants being issued by Mississippi violate the law against counterfeiting.

THOMAS HANLON, 30 years of age, once a wealthy and influential broker, but recently an employee of the cashier's office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, committed suicide at his home by shooting himself in the head and left breast.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A FRENCH statistician says that the number of men and women in France is more nearly equal than in any other country of the world, there being only 1,507 women to 1,000 men. In Switzerland there are 1,084 men to 1,000 women, and in Greece only 988. The conditions in Hong Kong, according to this authority, are "appalling," there being only 886 women to 1,000 men.

DR. ANDERSON BROWN, one of the foremost women physicians of England, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women. The best of the practicability of outdoor life as a cure of drunkenness will be made under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Association. Fruit-growing, poultry-raising, gardening, bee-keeping and buttermaking will be among the branches taught.

THE Boston Transcript, says that the yearly salary of Ida Lewis, the famous keeper of the Lime Rock Lighthouse, at the south-end of Newport Harbor, is \$750 and two tons of coal. She is past fifty now, her hair slightly streaked, and her face somewhat rugged and weather-beaten, but she is still alert and strong. She began her wonderful record of life-saving with the rescue of four small boys whose boat capsized in the harbor before her.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, there are now in Japan 648 Christian missionaries, 877 churches (of which 78 are self-supporting), and 87,400 church members, of whom 8,686 were added during the last year. There are also 7,898 pupils in Christian schools, and 27,000 Sunday-school scholars. There are 286 native ministers, 267 theological students and 665 unordained preachers and helpers. The sum contributed to the native Japanese Christians is given as 62,400 yen, or \$40,000.

FISH COMMISSIONER W. P. ANDRUS, of Minneapolis, Minn., who has recently returned from an extended trip along Rainy Lake, Rainy River and Lake of the Woods, has succeeded in attracting the attention of the United States officers at Washington to the threatened depletion of the fisheries in the international waters along the boundary between Minnesota and Canada, and as a result a joint committee will be formed, consisting of an United States fishery representative and a Canadian officer, who will formulate a plan for the better protection of the fish along the international boundary.

A RECENT report from the Mexican Bureau of Statistics, giving the agricultural products of the Republic for 1892, must be very gratifying to the president, as it shows an enormous increase in nearly every item. The value of the cereal products increased from \$64,747,887 in 1889 to \$138,629,298 in 1892—more than 100 per cent. in four years. The corn crop increased from \$47,879,825 to \$103,644,890, and the wheat crop from \$12,657,988 to \$28,242,804. The coffee crop in 1889 was 18,869,518 pounds, value at \$4,748,352. The tobacco crop increased from 12,592,609 pounds to 22,422,812 pounds, and the value of the sugar crop from \$14,789,874 to \$17,024,684.

The island of Ceylon is one of the most valuable possessions of the British Empire. It has an area of over twenty-five thousand square miles and a population of over three millions. Great progress has been made within the past few years. The people are industrious and education is making progress. Ceylon is situated off the southeast side of the extremity of India, and the island is supposed in past geological ages to have formed a part of the mainland, between which and Ceylon there are now some islands and some reefs. The depth of water on the latter is small. A railway is now projected to connect Ceylon with India. It is estimated that the waterway requiring to be bridged is about thirty miles in extent. The whole work, it is supposed, will cost not more than \$5,000,000.

THE Maine Farmer says: It is a fact that the "hard times" experience in town and city have had the effect to turn an increased measure of attention to the farm and the advantages it affords for a home. Within a limited circle of observation in this central part of the State a considerable number of farms have been recently purchased by parties from the city out of employment, and therefore out of the opportunity to earn their daily bread. If we must have periodical hard times there is then a measure of good resulting from such a condition of the country's industries, in that people in the always overcrowded cities are led to look out to the country where there is always room, and are led to see that the farm always furnishes employment to the owner and to his family, and liberally supplies the home with the comforts and necessities of life. There may not be so much money handled from their labor on the farm, but in many cases that labor judiciously expended on the land will bring more for the outlay in other and necessary forms than the money earnings in the city can purchase. This drift, then, from the city to better and happier homes on the farms should be encouraged. There never was, and probably never will be, a better time to make the change than now. Farms, wherever found for sale, are surprisingly low in value. There is room for all who may wish to come, and labor in plenty for all in want of work.

It is estimated that New York has no less than 10,000 opium smokers.

1880.

1894.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin

Pastor. Service every Sunday morning at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hennrich, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

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ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 358, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. R. D. CONNINE, W. M.

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MARVIN POST, No. 240, F. A. B., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. WOODBURY, Post Com.

REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

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A. TAYLOR, Sec. WM. PRINGLE, H. P.

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C. O. McCULLOUGH, N. G.

W. BLANCHARD, Sec.

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W. McCULLOUGH, C. P.

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CRAWFORD TENT, C. O. T. M., No. 192—Meets every Saturday evening.

G. S. DYER, Com. C.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROUPOFF, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

MARTIN HANSON, C. C.

J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

G. W. SMITH, C. R.

T. NARRIN, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. O. F., No. 143—Meets first and third Saturday of each month.

J. J. PATTERSON, Captain.

ER. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.



A sign of hard times—"To rent."

There is nothing as busy as an idle tongue.

It is said that the fashions in Lapland have not changed for a thousand years. Happy husbands!

A country editor believes that the reason why tramps are so poverty-stricken and wretched is because they don't advertise.

Chicago has an ordinance against "doctored cigarettes." Exactly what has been found to put into them which is worse than tobacco does not appear.

It is predicted by Edison that in a few years the force and anvil of the present day will have disappeared entirely. Welding and all working with iron and steel will be done by electricity.

It is told to the credit of the wife of Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, that when at Hamburg, the Prince of Wales, who was then with his gay set, invited her to luncheon, and she very promptly declined the honor. Whereupon the Prince issued orders that no Wetmore should ever be received at court.

A DYNAMITE mine was discovered under the track of the railway over which the Car was to travel to the maneuvers of the Russian army. The incident causes little surprise. It is only when no mines are discovered along the line of contemplated travel by the Russian monarch that people have reason to wonder what is the matter with the Russian people.

THERE is a bright prospect ahead for the farmers of the nation. Crops are reported as being in good condition from nearly every section of the country. This means that the farmer will have his full share of whatever good comes to us in this year, and will not have reason for complaint, all things considered. Even though prices are low, there will be bread to eat and clothes to wear for all who till the soil. This we have to be thankful for, and it is a great deal.

At the agriculture experiment station of Maine State College, observations covering the period of growth of four years have shown that the excess of moisture in forest above that of open field averages 10 per cent., reaching 14 per cent. in the middle of the day. The excess would undoubtedly be greater in a very dense forest. The presence of patches of forest in any region exerts a marked influence on the hygroscopic conditions of the atmosphere, and this condition, in turn, is an important factor in the growth of vegetation.

Even within a year past, when times have been hard, many thousands of Canadians have come to this country in search of employment, which they have generally been able to find. In Eastern manufacturing places and in the like regions, the rural Canadians make good farm hands, but they demand higher wages than landowners are willing to pay, more than twice as high as they could get in any of the provinces of Canada, where both hay and provender are poor on the farms. Most of the French Canadians who come to this country are able to speak English, a language which is held in scorn by the Frenchmen of France.

A KAROE part of what is now Holland in Europe was reclaimed from the ocean, and the huge dykes which keep the water from rolling down upon the land are lined with windmills, which pump the water out of the inclosure and empty it into the ocean. Now the Dutch Government has decided to undertake the reclamation of the Zuyder Zee, an immense inland shallow bay. This sheet of water is sixty miles long and about 210 miles in circumference. It is proposed to reclaim 500,000 acres, which will be worth \$100,000,000. A considerable part of the expense will go to pay the Zuyder Zee fishermen for the loss of their fishing grounds. The work will require several years to accomplish it, as it is the largest single effort to reclaim from the ocean that has been attempted.

A WESTERN exchange says that Iowa farmers during the past few years have found clover seed their most paying crop, some receiving

more for the seed per acre than the land itself cost. At this rate it pays better to raise clover for seed than for any other purpose, and the seed is a better crop than anything else the farmer can raise. There are very few articles which will pay as much as the land is worth, and clover seed will not do this when farmers generally raise it.

There can be no objection on the score of health to these plum olives, but on the score of honesty there is a large one—the same that applies to the sale of oleomargarine as butter, or to the sale of any commodity as something which it is not. It must be that food tastes differently according to its name, and had Shakespeare been a merchant of to-day he would have known that in a name was a good market, or a poor one for whatever he wished to sell, from novels to potatoes.

A gooseberry farmer on the eastern shore of Maryland shipped to Baltimore twelve thousand seven hundred pounds of green gooseberries and sold them at four and a half cents a pound. He gathered more than six hundred bushels of gooseberries from six acres. The gooseberry is one of the fruits that sell better green than ripe. Green gooseberry sauce is esteemed an admirable accompaniment to meats in the land where the gooseberry grows, and green gooseberry pie, though less beautiful than cranberry tart, is an admirable product.

The Legislature of Louisiana has just voted an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of Thomas Lafon, a New Orleans negro celebrated for his philanthropy. It is in order to inquire how many States in the North have done such a thing. Of all States in the South Louisiana would doubtless be the last to receive credit for such a movement, and yet Louisiana has evidently taken hold of the race problem and the difficulty of solving it while other sections are talking it over. The act is a highly hopeful sign, as it suggests an ignoring of race prejudices that is very significant.

STATISTICS illustrating the growth of trade relations between the United States and Canada have been transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury. The statistics, which have been prepared by both the United States and Canadian authorities, cover a period of seventy-three years, from 1821 to 1893, inclusive. The figures given show, among other things, that the exports of merchandise in 1821 from the United States to Canada amounted to \$2,014,520, and the imports from that country to the United States to \$414,500. In 1893, on the other hand, the exports amounted to \$24,138,482, and the imports to \$22,108,916. The total of exports for the seventy-three years covered by the statistics was \$1,467,159,324, and total of the imports amounted to \$1,299,957,798.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH: A novelty in the hatching of eggs has appeared in the shape of an electric incubator. The special feature of this machine is that the heat of the egg drawer is automatically regulated to the fiftieth part of a degree Fahrenheit. It consists of a tank incubator, heated by radiation from the bottom of a water tank, which is constructed on the multitubular system. When the egg drawer reaches the temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit an electro thermostat connects up a dry battery with an electro-magnet, which actuates a damper, allowing the heat to escape through the open air instead of passing through the flues of the water tank. This entirely automatic device is said to effect a saving of 30 per cent. in the fuel used for heating.

SAYS the Massachusetts Ploughman: Plums in their original character are delicious food, but it seems that certain merchants are not satisfied with plums as plums but propose to change them into olives. It may be doubted if plums by that name will taste as sweet as in their first state. These metamorphosed plums are to masquerade in the market as olives. The plums are bought green, sold to the large pickling houses of the country and appear on the table as the best imported olives. They are now of the right size for treatment as French or Italian olives as the demand may be. The plum orchards of New York supply the greater part of these American olives. One grower has sold the crop of 7,000 trees, amounting to some 15,000 or 20,000 bushels, to an olive pickler.

A GROWING Scheme. A florist in the Boulevard St. Germain has this year had the ingenious idea of attracting people to his shop by organizing what may be called a tableau vivant of Christ in his tomb. The tradesman's back shop, converted into a chapel of the dead, is decorated with garlands of roses, and white lilies, which hang in profusion from the ceiling, and are attached in festoons on the walls. Enveloped in a white shroud, lying in the position of the Christ of Philippe de Champaigne, with bare arms, feet, and hands, stiffened with the stigmata, the forehead apparently bleeding from the crown of thorns, with disordered hair around his bowed head, and with a pallid face and sunken eyes, a figure of Christ—his shown to the public, not in wax, but in living flesh and blood. The man who lies thus in the florist's shop during ten hours of the day is a painter's model. The crowd of persons outside anxious to witness the spectacle has been so great that policemen had to be told off to keep them in order while awaiting their turn to enter.—Paris Letter.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Berrien County Town's Good Luck—Growth of the State—Dr. Ransom Still Missing—Explosive Wrecks a Thrashing Machine—Railroads Retaliate.

Implement Factory for Benton Harbor. A stock company was organized at Benton Harbor capitalized at \$200,000, with 400,000 shares at \$1.00 each. The first of the stock was sold at \$1.00 a share, and the company, though \$5,000 is supplied by the city. The firm will manufacture farming implements of all kinds.

Preparing a Blacklist. Superintendent A. B. Atwater has been in Battle Creek in consultation with Assistant Superintendent McIntyre in regard to the preparation of a blacklist of all men discharged from the Chicago and Grand Trunk on account of active participation in the recent strike. This list will be exchanged with all other roads interested with them in the strike, and none of the blacklisted men will be employed in the road is interested. Everything is quiet since the strike. The road is running all trains regularly, both passenger and freight. It is said that some towns in Michigan are paying the expense of their unemployed men to Battle Creek, to get them off their hands. A notice was posted at the Chicago and Grand Trunk offices, signed by Superintendent McIntyre, which read: "No more men wanted."

Blown Up by Dynamite. Charles Cozier, of Michigan Centre, owns and operates a thrashing machine. He expects to commence work on the 1st of September. The machine was blown to pieces by dynamite. The barn was also badly wrecked, and three of the hands engaged in thrashing slightly injured. The cause of the explosion is not known. The explosion occurred. Mr. Cozier can form no opinion of who put the dynamite in the thrasher. Some think it was done by some one who had a grudge against Mr. Cozier.

Trifling Around the World Given Up. The members of the South Haven "Around the World Club" aboard the schooner George L. Wrenn, at Detroit, have given up all hopes of ever again seeing Dr. Ransom, President of the company and promoter of the scheme. They met and decided upon sailing back to South Haven. The trip around the world has been abandoned for the present at least.

Forest Fires Near Cadillac. Forest fires have been raging in close proximity to Cadillac. Friday afternoon the fire crawled up to within a few feet of some of the residences on the west side of the city, and at night the fire reached the standing timber. The blizzard, which was threatened by the fire, had work was necessary to save it.

Population of Michigan Increases. Footings of the State census taken last month show total population for the State of 2,441,000. This is a gain of 118,000 over 1890 and of 38,000 over 1880. The average increase since 1880 shows a population of 81.03 or 37 per cent. of the total for the State. Since 1880, the rate of increase in the cities has been four times that of the balance of the State.

Record of the Week. DANIEL WILSON, aged 21 years, was drowned at Stockbridge, while bathing, being seized with cramps.

MATTIE GOFF, a colored woman of Manchester, committed suicide with rough-on-rats. A family trouble.

GUST BERGLUND, of Norway, Menominee County, was suffocated by gas while digging a well at his home.

While cleaning a rifle, an 8-year-old boy named Hildebrand, of 15, shot himself in the side, he will probably recover.

The Council of Thompsonville have negotiated the sale of the village bonds, and the internal improvements will continue.

EDGAR D. MOSS, who was for twenty-five years the leading business man of Essex, Clinton County, died in Little Rock, Ark., Friday.

The semi-annual furniture sale at Grand Rapids was more successful than six or twelve months ago, but prices range 25 per cent lower.

MARTIN BECK, of Port Huron, undertook to make a present to George Clark, a blacksmith, of a pair of pants, but he was refused, and he was shot.

The report which has been circulated to the effect that the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad shops would be removed from Battle Creek on account of the recent strike is denied.

A. C. ORVIS, of Milford, who was struck by a train Saturday night, died Sunday morning. Mr. Orvis was a retired farmer. He was 71 years old and leaves a widow and four children.

LOCUSTS of the seventeen-year variety have appeared at Kalamazoo and at Gull Lake. As the season is late they are not expected to be numerous enough to do much damage this year.

CASSIUS HOGMEIER, of Bear Lake, is the proud father of a boy weighing less than two pounds. The child is wrapped in cotton batting, and is being carefully nurtured to keep the little body and soul together.

Two new Catholic churches, one at Imlay City and the other at Livonia, which were to have been dedicated this month, will not be blessed until October. Meantime services will be held in them as soon as completed.

THOMAS REIGLE, of Davison, has become violently insane. He was injured in the fire in the town last April, and since that time has been constantly growing worse, until Saturday he barricaded himself in his room and refused to let anyone in. He has a wife and two children.

ADRIANUS RABATZ, an Adrian veteran, was found on the street in what seemed to be a drunken stupor. He was removed to the city lock-up and later to the county house, where he died. It is now thought that he took some drug with fatal effect, as he had been dependent for some time.

HARRY SALSBAUGH, of Baltimore, Barry County, aged 30, was drowned in Terrill Lake. Three companions, who were bathing with him, were too frightened to help him. The body was recovered three hours later only two rods from the shore.

MOUSEPOWN, a huddle of about thirty cottages in the northern outskirts of Manistee, was almost swept out by fire. The cottages were inhabited by poor Polish people, and about 150 of these are left homeless. The houses were inexpensive structures, and the loss will not be over \$10,000. Two of them were insured for \$500 each. Thomas Bojanski lost \$150 in cash.

MINDEN CITY wants electric light. DUNDICE will soon be lighted by electricity.

THERE is talk of annexing Crosswell and Falcon.

The dreaded army worm has invaded Sanilac County.

The shoe factory at a foot factory employing 100 men.

The drought is seriously injuring fruit near South Haven.

BERVILLE, St. Clair County, is to have a new depot.

FISHERMEN at Algona report that they have met with great success this season.

HERBERT B. PARTRIDGE, a Bay City burglar, got three years at Ionia. He was only 24.

JOHN M. SWICH, a Fairfield pioneer, aged 73, died Sunday, a tor an illness of several months.

SYLVESTER RITTENHOUSE, while temporarily insane, shot and killed himself at Benton Harbor.

THE PORTAGE, Oscoda, and Northern Railroad company is surveying a line from Kingston to Sanilac Center.

A BREAD riot is now feared at Ironwood, as 100 men are out of work and haven't a cent with which to buy food.

OSCAR BRIGGS, of Saline, committed suicide by drowning himself in a mill pond. He was 70 years of age and very feeble.

A SEASHORE house and other buildings at Saline, Mich., at Iron Mountain, were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$5,000.

SPARKS from a locomotive set fire to and destroyed the Otter Lake ice houses belonging to J. F. Heyniger, of Detroit.

THE Manistee Lumbering Co.'s new mill at Grand Marais is ready for work with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet per year.

FIVE HUNDRED pounds of gas pipe fell on Edward McKenny's foot at Port Huron, mangle it so that he will be a cripple for life.

COLLEMAN gets the soldiers and sailors' reunion for Oscoda, Isabella, Clare, Gladwin, and Midland Counties. It will be held Sept. 15 to 21.

MARLETTE wants a better school house, and a special meeting has been called to consider the advisability of raising money to add another addition.

THERE are forty-five saloons at the Sault, but only twenty-six have taken out licenses. Looks as if there were a change for the taxpayers to make a kick.

UNION railroad men, debarred from railroad jobs by the Grand Trunk blacklist, are leaving Port Huron in numbers, hoping to receive jobs elsewhere.

WHILE running to a fire a horse cart at Adrian was overturned, and a fireman, who was driving the cart, was dislocated. The horse cart was badly damaged.

S. C. CLARK has but two empty lots remaining in its cemetery, and the Republican serves notice on strangers that this is the poorest place in Michigan to bury the dead.

TWO MONTHS-OLD child in a field near Adrian was so badly frightened by a storm of thunder and lightning that it broke its back by a contraction of the muscles.

JULIUS LUNDSTROM, the salvation army captain arrested for obstructing Bay City streets, was found guilty and sentenced to a short term in the county jail. He has appealed the case to the Circuit Court.

DURING an electric storm seven barns and one dwelling house in Millsdale County were struck by lightning and burned. Not enough rain fell during the storm to lay the dust.

FRIDAY the thermometer at Algona registered 20 degrees below zero, the highest point reached since the establishment of the station twenty-one years ago.

SEVERAL farmers in the vicinity of Bad Axe sent to a firm in Nunda, N. Y., for a set of harness, which they claim to furnish for \$2.97, but when they arrived it was nothing more than a set of harness made up in the shape of harness.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY farmers are praying for rain. Everything is as dry as tinder, no rain having fallen for many weeks. It is claimed that there will not be more than half a potato crop.

MOSES TUREAU, the West Bay City man who kicked his wife in the head for stealing a short time ago, was found guilty to assault and battery and in default of a fine of \$50 went to jail for eighty days.

ANDREW RONDO, of Daggett, Menominee County, after a search lasting many years, found a daughter at this place who had been separated from him in 1878. The meeting was very affecting.

NEGATIVE miners who went to Sobering, expecting to get work, came back disappointed. They say they were not given cash enough to keep them working half time, and could hear of no other work.

A RAILROAD is to be built from Grand Haven to Hackley Park next spring. The right of way for the seven miles has been secured. The road will connect with the Lake Harbor Railroad at Mona Lake.

THE Lake Shore Anti-Thrift Society, with headquarters at Benon Harbor, has been organized by the fruit growers of Southwestern Michigan. The name indicates the purpose of the society is to prosecute fruit thieves.

A FELLOW out in New Jerusalem, says the Mt. Pleasant Democrat, traded his wife to another fellow for a load of shingles, and the second fellow, thinking he had been cheated, stole the shingles back, and now has both wife and shingles.

THE Board of Education of Escanaba has decided to build a new \$7,000 schoolhouse. Considerable opposition has been made against the project, the Mirror calling it an "infamous outrage," that paper alleging the city has already a ample school accommodations.

GRASSHOPPERS are so plentiful in some parts of Sanilac County that they are eating the grain. A farmer in the vicinity of Peck was cutting grain with a reaper when it became clogged with grasshoppers that it stopped the machine. These pests are cutting a great deal of standing grain.

DEER are reported quite numerous in the vicinity of the Soo this summer. A number have been seen swimming across from Sugar Island to the main land at the head of Hay Lake channel. At that place last week the new of the woods was cut down nearly to the capture of one of the animals alive.

HUGH SOMMERS, of Escanaba, has no objection to splitting wood for the family use, but says it is not fair to put a clothesline in the way. Mr. Sommers tried to cut a line and spit stick of wood at the same time, with the result that he received a bad cut on the forehead.

THE long continued drought is doing considerable damage to Benton Harbor fruit growers and farmers. The blackberry crop has been ruined, considerably and late potatoes are dropping from the trees. Unless rain comes soon there will be no potatoes. Wheat averages twenty-two bushels per acre. The oat crop is unusually good. Early apples are abundant.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for Aug. 12.

How to resist temptation. Behold Jesus. Follow him; keep close to him. Surely this is a seasonable lesson. We have a tempted man, one time, telling how Christ helped him in temptation. "We were taking supper together, my friend and I, and were on very intimate terms. At the close of the meal my friend said: 'Let's go and have a drink.' I don't drink, and I said: 'Spoken like a Christian.' But I don't smoke. 'Well, then, a glass of soda.' 'O, yes,' I said, 'I'll do that.' For I didn't want to seem disagreeable. But what was my surprise, the next moment, to be brought right up against a 'sleazebag' door. Now it had been going in my own strength. I think just to keep my word, I would have gone in with him. But right then Christ helped me, and I stopped squarely in my tracks and said, 'I don't smoke, and I don't drink. I'll do that.' This was the end of it. It is the end of temptation for all who will have it so. Cal Jesus to you, said. Think what he would have done, what he would have you do. Ask him to help you, and then do it."

Then, Right after Christ's baptism, just then came the tempter. Satan shrank not to invade the holiest moments. Beware of him.

"Led up of the Spirit," or more literally, through or under the Spirit, he is tempted by the devil. In the temptation, was said under the Spirit's guidance and control. Take the Spirit with you wherever you go.

And it is also through or under the devil, he was led up by the Spirit; he was tempted by the devil. Two influences at work, and for a time they seemed to work together. But only as two opposing forces draw near each other for a little. The ground chosen, the words of Satan, then we see their mutual antagonism. The Spirit brought Christ to Satan, but that he might prevail over him and send the prince of darkness back to the pit in discomfiture.

"A hungered"—and here comes Satan, seizing his advantage, always attacking at the weakest point. "Command that these stones be made bread." It was so also on the pinnacle of the temple, when Christ was bidden to come flouting down like an angel from the skies. The devil, in each case, gave a temptation, for it would have given Christ instant homage from the souls he desired to help. So, moreover, on the exceeding high mountain, with all the world spread out before him, he urged to use divine wisdom, whatever conditions of worldly prudence might be presented. In this he also teaches us with what weapons we can best meet Satan's advances.

We are taught here how close to the heart of sin lies unbelief, infidelity, and how much like Satan it is to disbelieve God. Oh, the effort of it! Had not God the Father just spoken out of the heavens (Matt. 3:17) and said, "This is my beloved Son"? And now come Satan's sly insinuations, questioning if that voice be the Son of God. As if there was any doubt of it. Well, there can be no doubt of it at the end of the temptations in Satan's mind. See him shrink away. And there is no doubt of it in the angels' minds. See them ministering unto the Son of man. Tempted and proven.

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Make it practical, personal. Temptation is an every-day matter. We are all tempted, but with the temptation God gives a way of escape. Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; he is not to give over all. Satan and an effort of holiness. Resist the devil and he will flee from you. Call upon the Lord for help and support. This Christian brother at our side has just slipped and fallen. A sudden temptation assailed him. He is alone and he is the Son of man. Last night in the after meeting two voices, albeit Christians, confessing to our sin. The very bitterness of the experience and the torture of soul that is manifest speaks hope to us for these things. They are common to all who belong to them. They are out of their normal element, and God is calling to them to return. Encourage tempted souls to come at once to him who was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. He is able and willing to lift up and support the fallen. Get your feet on the rock.

But do not trifle with sin. Along with the prayer "Deliver us from evil," the petition "Lead us not into temptation." P. W. Bliss tells us of a huge serpent one time had an exhibition in the Lakeside City. A so-called serpent charmer used to come on the stage and allow the reptile to coil itself in his arms and fold about him. He was under the impression that he was for the time its snakey nature. But one day the old serpent awoke. There was a shriek on the platform and the man fell back. People thought it was a part of the performance, but the stage manager knew better. He was able and willing to lift up and support the fallen. Get your feet on the rock.

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But

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily published, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

In the race of life go slow.

A PLETHORA of prodigals insures a big crop of husks.

THE worst false faces are not found at the masquerade.

NEVER judge of the fare from the dinner-bell's tongue.

THE plumes on a hearse do not always imply angels' wings.

TITLED husbands do not insure satisfactory foreign relations.

BEFORE you repeat a slander remember that it has no antidote.

THE whisper of slander can be heard farther than the report of a hundred-ton gun.

If you can distinctly and rapidly repeat British brooches the gold cure has been a success.

REMEMBER that horses suffer as much from heat as humans; therefore neither overfeed, overwork, nor needlessly expose them.

THE total crop last year was estimated by the American Cranberry Growers' Association as 425,000 bushels for New England, 375,000 bushels for New Jersey and 100,000 bushels for the West, a total of 900,000 bushels.

THE breeding and feeding of dairy stock has never received so much attention as now, says the Northwestern Farmer. The experiment stations are doing much to lead and encourage on this line. They demonstrate the exact value of new processes, and aid the progressive dairyman to test the productive worth of individual animals.

TUBERCULOSIS in cattle is winning attention as one of the most common agencies for transmitting consumption to the human race. New York and Massachusetts State Cattle Commissioners are moving actively against it. Now the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has been provided with an appropriation.

A TAX of \$50 per head or \$300 per head on all immigrants for a period of five years would be a good thing. The San Francisco Butchers' Gazette says: "United States Commissioner Seener declares that immigration to this country has fallen off 50 per cent. within the past five years. If it could be forced down to an average decrease of 99 per cent. during the next five years it would be a blessing to the country."

TWENTY-THREE railroads have gone into the hands of receivers within the last six months. This makes ninety-seven that have shared that fate within the last year and a half, and completes the total of 152 roads now being operated by agents of the courts. They represent 45,000 miles of track and a capitalization of \$2,500,000,000. This immense amount of property is practically under Government control at present.

SOME of the revelations of the census will startle a good many people. For instance, there are now more than half a million almond trees actually bearing in the United States; there are hundreds of thousands of bearing coconut trees; there are more than a quarter of a million olive trees, producing fruit equal to the Mediterranean varieties. There are more than half a million bearing banana plants, 200,000 bearing lemon trees, 4,000,000 orange trees and 21,000,000 pineapple. And the value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly \$20,000,000.

ACCORDING to Grant Allen the primitive savage first learned to cultivate the ground on account of his theory that cro's were made to grow by the ghost of a dead man. Hence early agriculture and seed-growing were associated with blood. As the best crops were found to come from the soil over graveyards, in time the belief grew that it was necessary to manure a field with a fresh ghost, otherwise there would be a falling off in the harvest. And for long years early agriculturists scattered the remains of dead bodies over their fields to stimulate the growth of crops.

SAYS the Tri-State Grocer: An exchange heads an article "How to avoid farm work in summer." We haven't read the article and don't intend to, but here's ten to one it's an aggravating "ad." We passed an apprenticeship on a farm, and we tried with all the ingenuity of a boy how to avoid farm work in summer, and we never could do it. It's one of those things that "can't be did." In the winter we did squeeze through once in a while with only the "chores," but in the summer—not any. Has any of our "esteemed contemporaries" ever turned the "grin-stone" under a spreading butternut tree to grind a new scepter? Avoid summer farm work! We must smile.

THE Department of Agriculture has appointed a Government agronomist, which is an expert in grasses. The man thus distinguished is Prof. J. Lamson Scribner, who has made a

special study of grasses for many years. He will start a grass garden in Washington, and try former uncultivated species, hoping to add to the number of edible grasses for man. There are now some 800 varieties, and of these but six furnish food for man. These are not commonly called grasses, but are grains. Corn, wheat, rice, barley, oats, and rye have become what they are through cultivation. Grains which have been found in Egyptian tombs are much smaller. Many wild grasses might be developed into food grains through careful culture. The "wild rice" is one variety which Professor Scribner thinks might be thus utilized.

CHICAGO HERALD: Some feeble consolation may be extracted from the big railroad strike by the reflection that in this as in most other matters Chicago is in the superlative. We have either the biggest or the smallest, the best of the worst. For years we had the invincible base-ball club of the country; now we are represented by the most pitiful aggregation that ever worried an umpire. We had the biggest exposition the world has ever seen; it has been burned in correspondingly distressing fashion. We have the greatest city and the worst water system; the best preachers and the most thievish aldermen; the finest buildings and the worst smoke nuisance; the handsomest streets and the dirtiest street cars—of any town on earth. Chicago is the municipal little girl who, when she is good is very good, indeed, and when she is bad she is horrid.

INSTEAD of sending a nervous patient off to Europe to travel, or down to Old Point Comfort to meet as many people as the world in New York, a doctor nowadays packs off his invalid to the near-by country, and bids her go to bed and stay there for a week or a fortnight. A warm bath, made soothing by the addition of bran and taken every night, is part of the regimen; a rubbing down in the morning after a cold sponge, very light but nourishing diet, and massage when it can be had, are the other features of the "cure." The doctor who prescribes it usually accepts a large fee for his advice, but any run-down and nervous woman may safely try it on her own authority. It is not quite like experimenting with dangerous drugs. She will come back from that prolonged rest vigorous and rejuvenated being, and afterwards the periodic day of rest will help to keep her so.

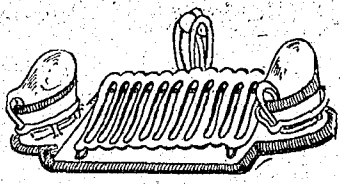
NEVER tell me that a horse has not a soul, says the Chicago Herald. That soul may not bear a through tag to eternity, but while it abides it holds the principles that pertain to immortality. The other day I was passing along the street with a great American beauty in my hand, the stem of which was almost as long as an alpenstock. As I strolled by a horse standing on the corner of State and Monroe, the rose that I carried brushed the animal's nose and he turned longingly after me as one who should say, "Ah, that reminds me!" There is no doubt about it but what that horse was country bred and remembered the roses that Lordered the old home pasture. There was a retrospective look in his patient eye, as there might be in yours or mine if we chanced to remember anything particularly pleasant pertaining to our childhood after years of desolate privation had changed the roses of life's morning into September thistles.

THE remedial effects of laughter are really wonderful. Cases have been known where a hearty laugh has banished disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus, the eminent theologian, laughed so heartily at a satirical remark that he broke a tumor and recovered his health. In a treatise on "Laughter," Joubert gives a similar instance. A patient being very low the physician, who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room jumped up, discovered the goblet, and, having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness in the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole; but found it such a nauseous potion that, after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he ground his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health.

AN ASPARAGUS DISH.

A Cradle for the Vegetable and Bowls for Sauces.

Anything contributing to the thorough enjoyment of asparagus, that daintiest of vegetables, is welcome to the gourmet, and the arrangement just brought out by a London silversmith is undoubtedly a step in the



THE ASPARAGUS CRADLE.

right direction. Separate tureens, conveniently attached to the dish and cradle, are provided for melted butter or sauce, thus enabling each guest to make his choice and take any desired portion of either. This improved asparagus dish seems especially suitable for a wedding present.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

His Three Horses.
My father had some horses, once,
All lined with red inside,
And when he had 'em on, he'd say:
"Who's going to have a ride?"

I always knew he meant just me—
And no one else, of course—
And then such rides as I would have!
And that was my first horse.

That horse I shot and took me up,
And got too tired and neigh,
And then sometimes he'd throw me off,
And be a runaway.

And then my father bought a horse!
I liked him very much;



HE HAD SOME LEGS, AND EARS, AND EYES.

And tall, and mane, and such.

And I did ride and ride and ride,
A hundred miles and more.

Ma calls him "Hobby," he's in there;
See, that's the stable door.

And now I'm six, or going to be,
Next day of two, or so;

My father's going to buy me
A truly horse, you know.

A horse with real, live leather on,
As true as true can be.

And that makes just three horses, now,
Just count up, one, two, three.

Last night I told my Uncle Jack
About my horses, all—
My Uncle Jack is very nice,
And very big and tall.

And Uncle Jack he said like this—
"He gave me the new name."

"If you keep on at that rate, Ted,
You'll own the earth in time."

A Prudent Youth.

As John and Henry in the field were walking
side by side,

"Pray tell me why you always speak in
whispers?" Henry cried.



"BECAUSE THE CORN HAS EARS, YOU KNOW," THE PRUDENT YOUTH REPLIED.

Turtles Fight.

It is no uncommon thing for snapping turtles to be brought into any of the towns of Pennsylvania. On the contrary, "snapper" fishing or hunting is a sport peculiar to the region, hundreds of the big turtles being captured in various ways every week of the season. But it is uncommon for snapping turtles to be brought in just the way that two were brought into Fisher's Eddy a few days ago. The two turtles were very large ones, and one had its jaws tightly closed on the left foreleg of the other, and in that position they were captured by John and James Skelly, under the following circumstances:

The two Skelly boys were fishing in the eddy from a flat-bottomed boat when they saw a great commotion in the water a few rods distant. They paddled toward the spot and saw that the commotion was being made



A TURTLE FIGHT.

by two big snapping turtles which were engaged in a desperate fight. They rushed at one another, and came together with a shock that made them rebound a yard or more and threw the water about in showers. As they darted around each other—these animals being exceedingly agile and quick in the water, although so clumsy and slow on land—they made savage lunges with their heads at one another's legs, the evident effort of each being to seize the other at a vulnerable point. The collisions and fierce maneuvers lasted several minutes without either turtle obtaining any advantage, when suddenly one of them dashed through the water toward his antagonist, who waited the onslaught, his yellow eyes glaring and his massive head thrust forward to seize his assailant if possible.

When the latter was within a foot or so of the waiting turtle he dived like a flash and came up under his waiting foe, and, before the latter could ward off the unexpected attack, closed his jaws on one of his forelegs, near the shell. The struggle of the turtle thus caught foul to free itself was so desperate that the water was lashed into foam and in a short time became colored with blood. A snapping turtle never releases its hold on anything it may close its jaws on until that object is dead, and the effort of this turtle to release itself were not only unavailing but tended to place him at still greater disadvantage by wearing out his strength. When the spectators of this novel battle saw that there could be no question as to the result they set about capturing both duellists. They paddled close to where the turtles were struggling, and, watching their opportunity, each man

seized a turtle by its tail and lifted both into the boat before the turtles knew what was going on. The fishermen were by no means pleased with what they had done, however, for the fight went right on, and the boys were compelled to take a hand in it to maintain places for themselves in the boat. With the boat baddle and one of the seats they pounded the turtles on their heads until both were stretched on the bottom of the boat. The jaws of the one were still tightly close on the leg of the other, and remained so for ten hours after the head was cut off.

The Helpful Boy.
What pangs the bashful boy suffers! How he flushes when he is obliged to address a stranger; and how his limbs tremble under him when he is introduced to some one! But the climax of his trials is reached when he is called upon to do the introducing himself.

Shrinking from such tests may perhaps be natural from one who is constitutionally shy, but there are phases of bashfulness that seem not only inexplicable but closely allied to pride rather than modesty. Timidity of this sort is that displayed by a youth in his teens who dreads to enter a dry goods store much frequented by ladies. He knows no one there, no one knows him, and yet forsooth he imagines that he is going to be singled out from the crowd of purchasers as though he were an Adonis.

After all, when one comes to analyze the trait, there is not as much vanity as self-depreciation in the boy or man who is always wondering what people are thinking of him.

A Thieving Cat.
A lady residing in the Pershore road has narrowly escaped a disaster in consequence of the depredations of a cat. For some time past her neighbors have missed linen placed in the garden to dry, the manner in which it has disappeared having given rise to suspicions about the honesty of servants employed in several of the households. Happily, the mystery was solved the other day. The thief was a fine male cat belonging to the lady referred to. Finding that her stock of linen was increasing in a manner which almost suggested the generosity of a ghostly visitant, she set her wits to work to unravel the secret and after careful watching she found that the cat was in the habit of bringing home anything he could possibly find, and among other articles the other day he landed home with a pair of stockings which had been put out to dry in a neighboring garden. It was found that the cat was a notorious thief, and whenever he saw any light article of clothing which he could annex, he did so, and carried it triumphantly home. It is only fair to say that Pussy's owner has returned all the property which has been identified, while the housewives in the neighborhood have taken extra precautions in securing their washing when it is hung out to dry.

Narcissus.
"Here, chick, chick!" called Harry, opening the gate of his poultry-yard. He had just traded off a small colony of rabbits for half a dozen fowls, and he was very proud of them, for they were beautiful birds, especially Narcissus, the handsome rooster. He really shined in the sunlight as he came hopping out, with his scarlet comb, green tail, and navy-blue wings and breast. But I think his pretty head must hold a very small brain.

As soon as Harry let him out for exercise he stalked straight to the cellar window and gave it a savage peck. Then he stopped to crow, and then rushed at it again, fiercer than ever.

You see, he thought that his own reflection in the glass was another bird, and he wanted to fight with it. And so he could not take a stroll in the green grass, nor scratch in the flower-beds, nor even pick at the drossoppers and beetles that the hen made such a fuss about. He only fought his own shadow till it was time for him to be shut up again.

I think his brain must be very small indeed.

In and Out of School.
Scene in schoolroom: Small boy, as the rattan falls gently on his hand—
"Wow, wow, o-o-ough! I'm killed. Boo-hoo! Me hands are tender, teacher! Boo-o-o-oh!"

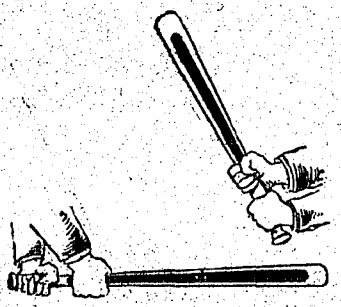
Scene on ball ground: Same small boy, same day—Soak der ball in harder, Chummy! Why doncher put some speed inter it? Let her go! It don't hurt me hands a bit!

Didn't Know.
"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "you may tell us this: Suppose your mother had told you to come home at five o'clock, and you did not go; what would you be doing?"
"I don't know whether it would be swimming or playing base-ball."

A NOVEL INVENTION.

A Baseball Bat That Is Expected to Make Home Runs.

Base-ball is all right, says an Eastern sporting paper. The inventive



NEW BALL BAT.

crank is once more in the swim, turning out new ideas in the paraphernalia of the game. A hollow bat is the latest. It is made of regulation wood, and in it are placed two or three heavy iron balls, which slide back and forth in the stick. When a man goes to bat he holds the stick vertically, and the ball rests near his hands, but when he strikes at the ball the weights fly outward by centrifugal force and meet the sphere at the right place. If he hits the horsehide squarely it is good-by ball. It is claimed that the new bat is only about half as heavy as the old style,

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Description of a Piggery Fitted to Care for One Hundred Pigs—The Timberl Strawberry—Corn the Coming Cereal—General Agricultural News and Notes.

A Model Piggery.
Breeder of thoroughbred strains of swine not only wish to have a neat building for their fine stock, but also one which will permit the separation of many individuals. The accompanying illustrations, from the American Agriculturist, present in



FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF MODEL PIG-ORY.

Fig. 1 the elevation, and in Fig. 2 the ground plan of such an ornamental structure. This model piggery is fitted with conveniences for easily caring for one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pigs. The box, a, by the window is to receive the swill, and the truck, c, in the passage was to hold the mixed feed of swill, grain and hot water, or milk from the set boilers, b, and from the truck the pigs are fed as is drawn from one end of the passage to the other. The four pens, which come in the center behind the killing room, and the boiler room, d, can be shut off from the pens on each

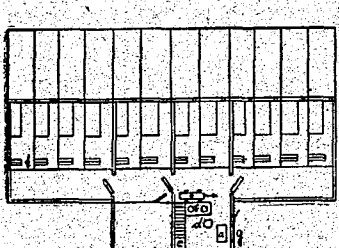


FIG. 2. GROUND PLAN OF PIGGERY.

side of them, and so are much warmer, and can be used by the breeders while the pigs are quite small. The other pens are to accommodate six large pigs or ten small ones. The upper story of the center square is used for the storage of grain, and of straw for bedding.

Use Sharp Tools.
In working either farm or garden tools, see that they are in perfect order: the wheels well oiled, the belts tight and the blades sharp and polished. It is a great mistake to try to do good work with a rusty, dull hoe, or to use a shovel-plow or cultivator that is so dull that it requires a man's strength to keep it on the ground, in addition to which it overtaxes the horses to pull it.

It not only can not cut the weeds off properly, but the ground is not thoroughly stirred. Have the blades taken out and ground, or, if very blunt, send them to the shop to be pointed.

A hoe should be kept bright and sharp at all times; it will then cut up the weeds, and mellow the ground with very little exertion on the part of the worker. The editor uses a scold for this sharpening; having the men take the file to the field with us. One file will last for several days. It requires but a few minutes' work to get the hoes sharp, and the extra work done is worth the wages of an extra good man. A German whom the editor had in his employ said the thing of the hoes was not a good thing, but it was not many days before he came to the opinion that it saved his strength to have a sharp hoe. A sharp hoe will cut through clods and among high weeds, where a dull hoe will not be able to penetrate. When the hoe is wet, rub it dry, and then rub on a little coal oil; just a little will answer.—Baltimore American.

Value of Irrigation.

Prof. G. H. Fuller says lack of water is reducing the area cultivated in Kansas. The question is not simply of putting in one or a few crops that have their long and regular periods of seed time, culture and harvest, but to select a variety that will most fully occupy both the farmer and the soil. Crops in which skill in growing, harvesting and marketing count for much are chosen. The farmers of that portion where water is within easy reach by windmill pumps seem in a fair way to rank the highest in intelligent effort to make the most out of the forces and appliances with which they work. This is one of the compensations of irrigation. The same amount of land may be made to yield much greater returns, but to do this more thought must be given to the work. The people of such regions be one well-to-do, not to say wealthy; they are refined and educated. Irrigated counties sustain a greater population per square mile. The people are collected in villages and hamlets. Their greater variety of productions gives them a good living and an opportunity to make their surroundings pleasant and artistic.

Winter Dairying.

Henry Talcott, the Ohio Dairy Commissioner, and a successful farmer, says he can make \$60 to \$75 per cow easier by winter dairying than he can \$25 to \$40 per cow by having his cows calve in spring, as most farmers yet do. He is not bothered much with cows and caring for milk while he is growing his summer crops. Winter dairying diversifies farm industries, and furnishes that something to do in winter, the lack of which is the chief obstacle to success of Northern farmers. But it requires ensilage and warm stables for cows in winter to make winter dairying profitable. It is harder also to raise the fall-farrowed calves, partly because milk is more expensive in winter and they are apt to get less of it, and partly because when milk is it

ant sometimes to be given cold, and throw the calf into an attack of scours. With some cheaper substitutes for milk, and care not to give the calf any cold feed or drink, the fall calf can be kept in thrifty condition.

Droppling Chickens.
Droppling chickens may be suspected of loquacious first of all, as these parasites are deadly to the young, tender things. They should be examined carefully, and if so infested should be dusted with insect powder, the nest changed. The poultry house should be well fumigated with burning sulphur, being closed during the operation. The hen should also be powdered as the chicks are. Overfeeding is often the cause of the droppling complaint, and as soon as a young chick is seen to hang its wings, or appears rough and weak, it is to be immediately looked after. Sometimes it will be found that the vent is closed by sticky excrement, and this, of course, will be quickly fatal if not attended to. The opening should be carefully freed and greased with a little sweet oil. The food should be cracked wheat or cornmeal wetted with water. Pure water must be supplied freely.

Corn the Coming Cereal.
Not a few careful observers of the signs of the times predict that before the new century dawns corn will reach a higher price than wheat, which can be produced the round world over. Already the money value of this distinctively American crop is nearly double that of the wheat crop of the country. As a food it is fast gaining high favor among the people of the Old World. It is easily raised and does not exhaust the soil, and has been the surest and greatest source of wealth for this country. The corn belt is a limited one, considering our immense area. Laid within its limits has never shown any permanent depreciation. In the course of events farm values in this corn belt must range higher and prove more profitable than mines and mineral wealth.

Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes can endure quite a period of drought, but the rows must be kept clean, however, or weeds and crab grass will put in an appearance, robbing the potato plants of moisture and rendering cultivation difficult. The vines may be thrown on either side of the row to permit of the cultivation, or may be bunched against the trunks on the hills. Keep the soil loose until the weeds are destroyed and the vines cover the ground completely.

The Timberl Strawberry.

But few newly introduced fruits have received so favorable encomiums from expert judges and professional fruit growers as have been showered upon the Timberl strawberry, the original stock of which is owned by E. W. Reid, Bridgeport, Ohio. All those who have seen it and tried it pronounce it to be a variety of unequalled merit. The flowers are pistillate, berries very large, uniformly conical, of beautiful crimson color; firm, and of excellent quality; season very late. Its foliage is strong and healthy, and the plants are wonderfully productive. For quality, healthiness, vigor, and large average size combined, the introducer claims that there is no other variety to equal it.

Evaporating Fruit.

The farmer who grows only a small amount of fruit will find that he can bring his good interest on his money to purchase an evaporator. Fruit dried in this brings more than dried on racks in the open air or over the kitchen stove exposed to flies and dust. It is worth more than common dried fruit if only intended for house use, but there are other uses for evaporators than in drying fruit. We have found it especially advantageous for quickly drying late sweet corn, which, maturing while weather is cool and days are short, is very difficult to cure properly. The temperature may run to 130 degrees or 140 degrees, and both corn and cob will after three or four days have all the moisture taken out of them. Such corn will grow better than will corn that has been dried more slowly.—Ex.

Farm Notes.

NO ANIMAL will thrive if overfed. It will seem to gain rapidly for awhile, but, sooner or later, the digestive organs become impaired and disease results.

THE Massachusetts Experiment Station made an experiment in feeding skim milk to calves and pigs. The result showed that it was equally as good to selling milk at 35c a hundred.

THE young steers are the ones that pay. They should be well-bred, so as to grow rapidly. There is no necessity for keeping a steer longer than when it is three years old. The greatest gain in weight is when they are young.

BOOK farming is simply the following of the published experience of those who have devoted years of toil and thought to improved methods of farming, and the most progressive men are those who profit by the teaching of others.

A FARMER said before a Iowa institute: It has been proven that clover seed is as good to produce corn as the virgin soil. Farmers are just awakening to the importance of sowing all small grain fields to clover. It is the only wholesale fertilizer yet discovered.

WHEN the ground becomes very dry the roots of beets and turnips are apt to split with the sudden start they will make with the first good rain. The preventive is cultivation to keep the soil crumbly and as a much, thus preventing evaporation of the moisture that may remain in the soil.

THE "Farm and Fireside" says that bagging grapes as soon as the bloom has fallen will prevent rot. The fruit is much more beautiful when grown in bags. One-pound manilla bags are used. The bag is opened, drawn carefully over the bunch and pinned above the cant from which the bunch is growing.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

Some Interesting Figures Upon Its Growth and Profit.

The growth of beef packing operations in the United States has been largely increased in late years, chiefly incident to the business of pork packing. Exact statistics have not been made available with reference to this industry. The introduction of refrigerator cars for the safe transportation of fresh product has effected great changes in the beef trade of the larger towns and cities, throughout the country, the local killing of animals giving way in a great measure to the more economical methods reflected by the dressed meat operations of large concerns.

Cattle killing for commercial supplies of beef is chiefly prosecuted at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, with considerable quantities at other places. The total number of cattle killed in the four centers in 1880, was about 750,000; in 1885, it had advanced to 1,450,000; subsequently years showed an important increase, reaching a total of 3,275,000, in 1890; the following year no gain was shown, but there was a fair increase in 1892 and 1893, reaching a total in excess of 4,100,000 in the latter year. These figures, while they embrace animals slaughtered for local requirements, are instructive as illustrating the important extension of beef production for commercial distribution in these centers.

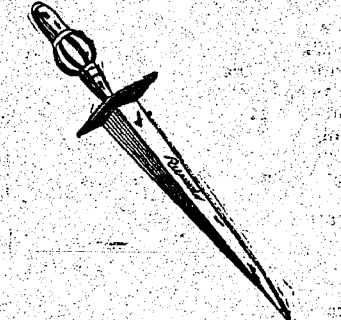
The exportation of beef has greatly enlarged in late years, although the total for 1893 was decidedly reduced in comparison with several years previously. In 1890 the total reached 398,000,000 pounds, the maximum recorded for ten years ending with 1892, the annual average was 281,000,000 pounds; in 1893 it was 280,000,000 pounds, having a value of nearly \$35,000,000; the annual average exports for ten years ending with 1892 was \$21,000,000.

Here at Cincinnati there have been no positive efforts heretofore for competitive operations in the beef trade, but in the past year a large plant has been completed which has inaugurated an important industry here, and it is to be hoped that success will attend the new undertaking. Such enterprises tend to elevation of this center as a market for live stock, and indirectly to the general development of commercial growth.—Cincinnati Price Current.

DAGGER THAT KILLED CARNOT.

It Has a Sharp Triangular Blade About Six Inches Long.

The accompanying cut is an authentic representation of the dagger used by the assassin Cesarlo in taking the life of President Carnot.



Cesarlo remained in Cotte, where he had been working in a bakery for several months, until June 23, when he left for Lyons, the scene of the crime. The dagger was purchased in Cotte, June 22, two days before the murder, from a cutler in the Rue Cambes, named Guillemin. The triangular blade is very sharp and measures 10 centimeters, about 4 inches, from the point to the guard. Its greatest thickness is 2 centimeters, about an inch. It bears the usual Spanish inscriptions, on one side "Toledo" and on the other "Recuerdo."

Careless Fruit Picking.

The crop of cherries, and the crop of apples and pears of next year, must be started this year in the fruit buds. "Very few people," says C. E. Todd in the Country Gentleman, "know this important fact. I frequently see the ground beneath and around cherry trees covered with fruit-spurs, and the leaves attached to them. Fruit-pluckers haul off, and throw to the ground all the spurs that are loaded with fruit, and then separate the fruit, and throw away the spurs and buds that would be loaded with fruit next year. By hauling off all the twigs and spurs from the bodies of the branches, the limbs are induced to grow long and slender, and produce all the fruit at the extremities of the long branches. We often see long and naked limbs, sixteen or twenty feet without a leaf, twig or branchlet. Such trees have been pruned in a very unscientific and damaging manner. Look at our cherry trees. I can climb around in the tops and pluck almost every cluster of ripe fruit. Examine my neighbor's trees. There are several bushels of choice fruit on them which they cannot get. Why? Simply because the fruit-spurs and twigs have been pulled off every year with the fruit, and that injudicious pruning has induced the trees to shoot upward, and to send out such long and slender limbs, bearing very little fruit, except so high and out of reach that the crop cannot be gathered. If those trees had been managed judiciously, and the long branches had not been hauled in with hooks and mutilated, and if all the fruit-spurs had not been hauled off from year to year, and every branchlet broken off when it was loaded with ripe fruit, a person would be able to climb around on the branches and gather most of the fruit."

His Misery.

He came

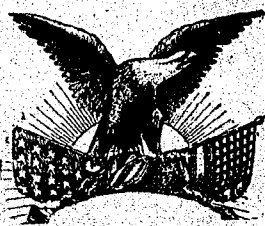
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, JOHN T. RICH, of Lapeer County.
For Lieut. Gov., ALFRED MILNES, of Branch County.
For St. Treas., JAS. M. WILKINSON, of Marquette County.
For And. Gen. STANLEY W. TURNER, of Roscommon County.
For Atty. Gen. FRID. A. MAYNARD, of Kent County.
For Land Commr., WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. PATTERSON, of Ingham County.
For Member of Board of Education, HENRY F. POWERS, of Wexford County.

Senatorial Convention.

A Republican Convention for the 28th Senatorial District will be held at West Branch, Mich., on Aug. 28th, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several counties of the District will be entitled to one delegate for every three hundred votes cast for Governor at the last election, or fraction thereof of 200, as follows: Alcona County, 3; Iosco County, 9; Clare do 6; Missaukee, 4; Crawford do 2; Ogemaw, 4; Gladwin do 2; Oshtemo, 2; Roscommon, 2.

M. J. CONNINE, Chairman Senatorial Committee.

The clever patch in which it was predicted the Democrats would wallow appears to have been mud.

That "wild team" (Senate and House) has given President Cleveland more trouble than ever Harrison predicted.

The republican prospect in Iowa is so bright that other States will have to look out or she will take the lead in the size of her majority.

During Cleveland's first term his party was not in full power but now it is, and oh, "what a difference in the morning!"

The present Democratic Congress and forty-eight cent wheat is enough to cause every sensible man to vote the Republican ticket.

Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, was slightly sarcastic when he referred to Gorman, Brice and Smith as "representing the sugar-cane plantations of Maryland, Ohio and New Jersey."

The Treasury gold fund is now down to a point where Secretary Carlisle is bound to sell bonds for its replenishment, or confess that the sale made in February was unnecessary.

The Kansas Democrats are concentrating their efforts upon the Populists, and leaving the Republicans unmolested in the work of carrying the State.

The farmers will observe that wheat has taken another tumble, thus giving them another reminder of the fact that they are not living in Republican times.—*Globe-Democrat*.

The Republican ticket, which is placed at the head of our columns, is an honor to the state and will be elected by more than the old time republican majority.

We like the Indiana plan, of candidates for office, announcing themselves as such, in the local papers, which gives the people an opportunity of canvassing their merits in advance.

It is one of the paradoxes of politics that the Democrats of Alabama have been forced to form a coalition with the negroes in order to save the state from the Populists.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

Thirty-two members of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, of Chicago, served as Deputy Sheriffs, during the late riots in Chicago, and were stationed at the crossing of the Illinois Central and Pan Handle R. R.

Chairman Wilson is sick, Chairman Voorhees is sick; but neither of these great tariff doctors is as sick as the country. Give us our medicine and have done with it!—*Louisville Courier Journal*, (Dem.)

Whatever sum the city of Chicago has to pay for damage done to property during the late strike ought to be charged up to the party that elected Governor Altgeld and Mayor Hopkins.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The bill of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad for damage during Debs' amusements is \$449,691. Of this \$401,091 is for burning and wrecking freight cars. Other roads will soon present their bills.

Senators say sugar cannot be liked. But just wait until November and see the Democratic party liked so badly that it won't know "ad valorem" from "differential" if written in capital letters.—*Inter-Ocean*.

A Democrat up in Maine has agreed to run against Tom Reed for Congress. Sympathetic Democrats should buy a flowering pot plant, so as to be sure of having a few posies on hand for the funeral in November.—*Inter-Ocean*.

If the Cleveland bill, Wilson bill, Voorhees bill, Gorman bill, or whatever you choose to call it, is beaten, the Democracy can hold up its head and look every citizen of the United States in the face again.—*New York Sun*.

Some papers have considerable to say about the Pingree bluff—that if not nominated he would bolt. He will do nothing of the kind. He is simply putting in a bid for future consideration. Pingree is not a fool by a long shot.—*Kalamazoo Gazette*.

Debs has made some bad blunders and some wild assertions, but he now says, "That he will never favor a no-work strike," and that the "action of his life of which he is the most ashamed, was voting for Cleveland." He talks like a man clothed in his right mind.

Democrats may continue to "point with pride" to "the resolutions of '93," but they will never "point with pride" to the Congress of '94. There is too much that they are not proud of either in the front or back view.—*Inter-Ocean*.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Colonel Breckinridge suggests in one of his speeches that "this is not a good time to send untried men to Congress." Some people have also thought that it was not a good time to send men to Congress who "have been tried" and convicted of crime.—*Inter-Ocean*.

It is perhaps of little consequence to President Cleveland that the sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly against the tariff measure which he is trying to force upon it. His policy is that if the public doesn't like his style of running the government it can do the other thing.

Ex. Gov. Austin Blair passed from death unto life, at 1:20, Monday morning. His has been an eventful life, full of grandeur, and of deeds that make men heroes. An honest man who had the moral courage to do what he believed to be right, he will be mourned by all our people.

The ticket is strong, compact and is the expression of the best thought of the people. It is a winning ticket. Republicanism is in the ascendant and must prevail. The magnificent delegation of nearly one thousand men knew what was best for the party and for the people.—*Jackson Citizen*.

Heretofore democrats have always found some chance to blame their mishaps upon republicans. But their miserable failures now are too plainly their own to attempt this. They have to bear "the peridy and dishonor" as best they can. It is all theirs, and the ruin, wreck, and idleness are a direct result of their political tinkering and mismanagement.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Sugar investigating committee of the United States Senate started in to find out nothing and succeeded and is patting itself on the back. It was a farce from its opening session until the close. The servants who sent Senatorial dispatches and newspaper reporters were the only criminals found.—*Inter-Ocean*.

We look upon the action of the "Scripps League" in the Detroit Tribune and News, as simply contemptible, in their continued personal attacks on Mayor Pingree. He is not claimed to be perfect, or to have made no mistakes, but notwithstanding, he has been a grand man for Detroit and for the State of Michigan, and will be for years to come, and his works will be commended long after the free trade Scripps shall have passed into oblivion.

It is time to look over the field for candidates for the several county offices. Let the people decide who are the proper men for each place, and nominate them. No man has a claim on any office, but the citizens of the county have a right to demand the services of any man they may choose to transact the public business. Nominate a clean ticket, and see to it that we have an honest election and a fair count, and the result will be satisfactory.

The New York Herald wants "people all over the country to make themselves heard on the tariff-reform bill for the benefit of Congressmen and Senators." Congressmen could easily have heard in every election of the year if their ears had not been plugged. The people don't want the monster. There is nothing surer than that, and this will be shown in the elections next November.

Under "the robber McKinley law" and Republican legislation every man who wanted to labor found plenty to do at fair wages and got twenty lbs. of sugar for \$1.00. But, oh, horrors! he had to pay about one-eighth of one cent more for his little dinner pail. That was what stirred the tender sensibilities of the Democratic heart and made it shout "Down with the robber" tariff and "Four more years of Grover and clover."—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Democrats of Minnesota a few months ago issued an address standing by the President and denouncing twelve United States Senators as Benedict Arnolds. Last week at a meeting of the Democratic State central committee, attended by many of the men who issued the address, a resolution commending the President for his stand on the tariff in his letter to Mr. Wilson and indorsing the action of the House on the tariff bill was tabled by the overwhelming vote of 20 to 3.

The withdrawal of Mayor Pingree and his strictures upon the party leaders is one cloud, but it is to be hoped that despite rumors to the contrary, the advisers of Mayor Pingree will not lead him to assume an attitude of antagonism toward the party candidate. Colonel Bliss' graceful and enthusiastic indorsement of his successful competitor for the gubernatorial nomination should furnish Pingree an example, which, after the first bitterness of defeat has passed, he may be expected to follow.—*Bay City Tribune*.

Judge Kelley, of Alpena, accompanied by Charles Golling, were in the city a few hours yesterday morning on their way home from Grand Rapids, where they attended the State republican convention. Judge Kelley met a number of local republicans and spent most of his time talking politics. He had little to say on the congressional situation, and while modestly refraining from mentioning his own name in that connection, he frankly admitted that he would be happy to accept the nomination if tendered him.—*Bay City Tribune*.

Everywhere in the press and on the stump and in their platforms the Democratic party in 1892 declared "the McKinley law a robber" and "unconstitutional" and an "oppressor of the people." What do we now see? With a majority of ninety in the House, a working majority in the Senate, and every branch of the government Democratic, they have not only permitted the robbery to go on, but have patterned a bill favoring every interest of sections and trusts to which they were indebted. The protection of the McKinley law was for the entire people. That of the sugar and whisky and Senate trust is, in its true sense, sectional and vicious. They have redeemed no promise, and will not even if they pass the present monstrous tariff reform.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The easy nomination of Gov. Rich by the republicans of Michigan, was among the things to be regarded as inevitable. It in no way derogates from the reputation for fitness, of gentlemen, who under other circumstances might have been, and who in the future may be strong potentialities before a republican convention, that their claims were not allowed this year. The services of Gov. Rich in redeeming the State from democratic control, and in administering its affairs successfully, were so eminent as to make his re-nomination a foregone conclusion of the assembly of delegates.

The tone and temper of the convention was of that enthusiastic kind that presages victory, and the platform is in accord with the declarations of the republican conventions of North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and of the other western states.—*Inter-Ocean*.

As the time for the Congressional Convention approaches, new names are presented, as possible candidates, from different localities in the district. Among them we notice Hon. Henry Hart, of Midland, Circuit Judge of the 21st Judicial Circuit, who will have an earnest following from his locality, if he enters the race. Next on the list is Myron W. French, of Ogemaw County, banker, farmer, lumberman etc., etc. Mr. French is a man of liberal education, and of broad views, and large business experience. He has never been what we term a politician, but for years has been an active worker and safe counselor in the republican ranks. Should he be nominated, his election would follow, and the 10th district would be ably represented by a man fully abreast of the times, and in quick touch with the people. The AVALANCHE is not in the nominating business at present, leaving that to the delegates, believing they will look over the whole field and make no mistake.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR,

SEPT. 10 to 21. AT DETROIT, SEPT. 10 to 21.

Will be one of the best, if not the best of all the great fairs held in Michigan.

WHILE AT THE FAIR,

Don't fail to visit the press room of the THE EVENING NEWS, the GREAT DAILY OF MICHIGAN. The opportunity should not be missed by any one.

More than 60,000 Copies Daily.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE WEEKS CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT—IN THE

History of Grayling.

1879.
Locals scarce and berries plentiful. Board of Supervisors met. Weather warm. J. K. Hanson had his residence plastered. County books returned to Grayling from Pere Cheney. Social hop at the Grayling House. N. P. Salling changes his location to Manistee.

1881.
Hot. Wind storm blew J. K. Hanson's wood pile down. 75 grayling caught by one person in the Manistee; in two hours. Alex Fox killed a bear. Dr. Wm. Woodworth locates in Grayling. During the storm several trees blew down on the Court House fence, and scared Mrs. J. M. J. Mrs. Barker and sister guests of Mrs. Jones.

1882.
Levi Clement engages with S. H. & Co. as clerk. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll, a son. Ladies Aid Society give a Social at residence of A. J. Rose. Huclieberries large, some presented to the Avalanche, that measured from 1 1/2 to 2 1/8 inches in circumference.

1883.
R. Hanson purchases the Britt property. Mack Taylor erects an addition to his residence. R. P. Forbes sold his residence on Spruce St. to F. D. Robinson. C. H. Turner had his thigh fractured while assisting in raising a bent of the mill of S. H. & Co. Andrew Anderson found dead in his bed.

1884.
Over 100 campers, visitors, at Higging Lake. A. Palmer, of Three Rivers and Mrs. H. M. Barlow guests of their brother, O. Palmer. Justice Bates assessed a man \$25.00 for punishing his wife. Bertha Dondy killed by a falling tree. New potatoes 80 cents per bushel.

1885.
Huclieberries \$1.00 per bu. Mike Conway not caught between two cars and badly bruised. Barber shop closed on Sunday. C. G. Hicks elected School Examiner. Mr. and Mrs. Paucker, of Suginaw guests of Mrs. N. P. Salling. Marriage of Carl Schadd and Miss Christine Jensen. Movement started for the better observance of Sunday.

1886.
Dr. J. N. Eldred, of Chesaning, guest of J. M. Jones. Miss Josie Jones returned from Chesaning. Mrs. J. K. Hanson goes to Manistee, for a visit. Lars Jensen married. Jno. Herring and Miss Maggie Mansfield married. G. A. R. Social netted \$40.00 for the flag fund.

1887.
W. W. Walker and Ida Wilcox married. Miss Williams left for the North to spend her vacation. Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson visit Pontonville. Jasper Hoyt and Miss Carrie Bates went to N.Y. on a visit. Dutch Charley fell in the river. The Oratorio of Queen Esther, presented at the Opera House. N. P. Salling, Ernest Salling and A. Grouffelt went to Manistee river after fish.

1888.
J. Staley entertains his brother, E. Staley, of Tuscola county. J. Staley went fishing. C. H. Turner entertains a brother from Dallas, Texas. Mrs. B. F. Keesling and son leave for Loganport, Ind., their home. Ladies Aid Society, M. E. Church, give a social at the church. O. Palmer went to Detroit, and Chris Haller is taking his vacation.

1889.
J. Staley returns from Bay View. Rev. J. W. Taylor returns from camp meeting. A. Anderson, of Chesaning guest of J. M. Jones. J. K. Hanson builds an addition to his house on Peninsula Avenue. J. M. Jones and G. L. Alexander go fishing. The families of Dr. W. Woodworth, Rose and Evans camped at Portage Lake. Entertainment at the G. A. R. hall.

1890.
555 bushels of Huclieberries shipped from Grayling during the week. Dr. Smith returns from a visit at Flushing. Mrs. M. E. Hanson returns from a four months visit in Indiana. Mrs. Ashmore and Miss Vena Jones go to Bay View. Exposition of Mother Goose melodies given at the Opera House. Grayling dined the Michigan Press Association.

1891.
A. J. Love sold his milk route. J. Staley returned from Upper Peninsula. Frost reported in Southern Michigan. Mrs. Stevens of Bay City, returns home. Mrs. W. S. Chalker entertains her mother, Eugene Thayer returns from a visit. Adelbert Taylor returns from a trip to Buffalo, N. Y. M. E. Roffee presents the Presbyterian church with collection plates. Entertainment at Opera House by Damek Sisters.

1892.
Dr. Roffee erects a cottage on Chestnut street. Mrs. J. Patterson returned from Brighton. O. J. Bell goes to the Upper Peninsula on business. Ice Cream Social at Millinery Store, given by the young ladies of M. E. Church. Huclieberries 5 cents per quart. A. C. Wilcox presents ye editor with a pair of Huclieberries. Miss Eve Stark of Otter Lake, engaged in place of Miss Gibbs, as teacher in Grayling school.

1893.
Miss Anabel Butler returns from Bay View. N. Michelson returns from Bay View. Miss Sarah Creighton, of Alpena, guest of Mrs. E. J. McKnight. A. S. Larabee and family move to Bay City. Mr. and Mrs. S. Cassiner return to Flint. Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling and Miss Vena Jones leave for Chicago. Presbyterian church raised three feet.

A Chicago dispatch says that Dictator Debs is sick of strikes and says: "This strike has developed the fact that the sentiment of the people of the country is against strikes and that the government stands ready to put down such movements at the point of the bayonet. I shall hereafter advise all workmen to seek redress by the ballot."

There are 152 railroads in the United States in the hands of receivers, amounting to 43,226 miles, and there was less construction of new roads during the past year than in any period for over thirty years. The largest number of miles constructed in any State was 54 and in 23 states not a single mile was built. Another term of Cleveland with the democratic party in control of the country would bankrupt it and put everything in the hands of receivers and sheriffs.

Republican Newspapers.

Let every Republican put himself on the stand and propound such questions as these:

Is there a Republican paper published in or near your county the editor of which is known to be an earnest and honest Republican? If so, do you get a copy of such a paper regularly, and do you pay for it promptly?

Do you make an effort to induce your friends to aid in extending the circulation of local Republican papers? Do you advertise in such papers as freely and fully as your circumstances and the nature of your business will permit?

Is your friendship for the Republican press active or passive? Are you aware that the Republican party has been at a great disadvantage through the failure of Republicans to give liberal aid and support to the Republican press?—*Exchange*.

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though. Send for Catalogue.

Administrator's Sale.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, SS.

In the Matter of Estate of Hiram Starkweather deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Administrator of the estate of said Hiram Starkweather deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, Judge of Probate for said County, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1894, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at my office in Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in said State, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot 8 of Block 9 of the village of Grayling according to the original plat, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Crawford County, Michigan. O. PALMER, Administrator.

Aug. 11, 94.

Public Notice,

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, SS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, made on the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1894, that six months from that date were allowed, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Dundas, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, for examination and allowance, on or before the Fourth day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of September, and on Tuesday, the Fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, August Sixth, A. D. 1894. Wm. C. JOHNSON.

800000 a year is being made by John B. Goodwin, President of the Michigan State Fair, who may not make as much, but we can teach practically how to make from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you get on. Both men and women are wanted to the work. All it takes is a little time, and a few dollars. We are now looking for men and women who are willing to work. EASILY, EASILY, EASILY. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once to J. B. GOODWIN & CO., FORTLAND, MAINE.

Fournier's Drug Store!

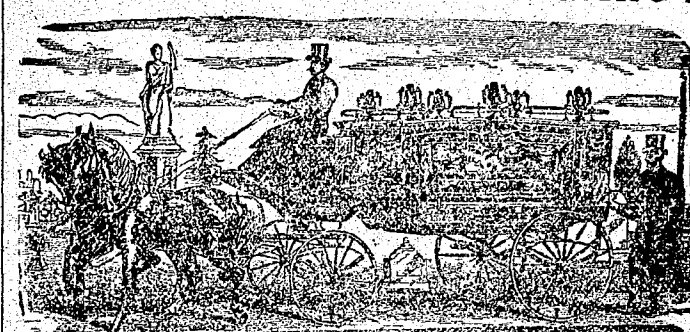
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Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

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The new improved combination produces substantially a force feed; the disc is quickly adjusted for heavy or light seeding, and the corn is separated with perfect uniformity. They are neat, well finished and symmetrical in their proportion. These planters are meeting with universal approval, and ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM CLAIM THEY HAVE NO COMPETITOR. Every PLANTER is guaranteed to give SATISFACTION. Call and see them.

Grayling, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &C.

Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.

I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plow Harrows, Drills, Reapers, mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., than was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.

O. PALMER.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

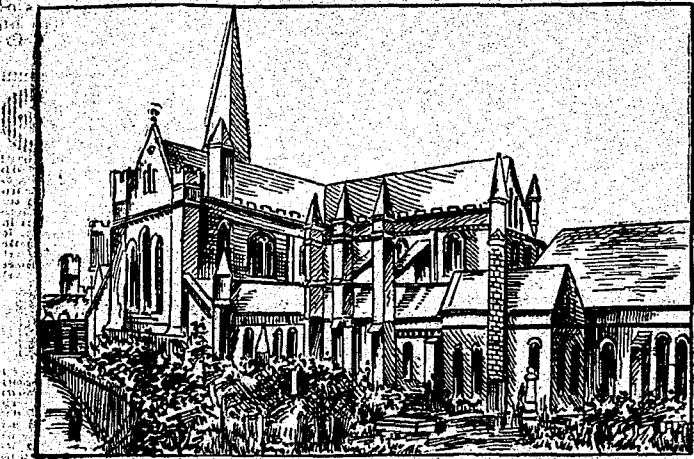
CAPITAL OF IRELAND.

ITS POLITICAL SPLENDOR HAS DEPARTED.

Though its Manufactories Are Now Dead, and Its Trade Paralyzed, Dublin Is Still a City of Rare Beauty—Some of the City's Historic Buildings.

On the Green Isle.

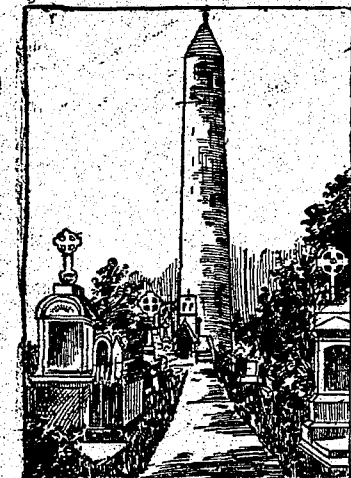
There was a time when Dublin, the capital of Ireland, was one of the most splendid capitals of Europe, and through now its political splendor is departed, its manufactures dead, and its trade paralyzed, it is still a city of rare beauty and interest. Dublin Bay, one of the finest bays in Europe or in the world, compares with the Bay of Naples for scenic beauty and charm. The river Liffey runs through the city and with its quays, forms the grand thoroughfare of the city and the water front, while the stately Sackville and Grafton streets run at right angles to the quays north and south.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.
(An historically interesting building, erected over seven hundred years ago.)

Sackville street, 120 feet wide, has few superior thoroughfares in Europe. In the center and dividing it into upper and lower Sackville street rises the Nelson monument, a fluted Doric column 134 feet high and crowned by a statue of Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. Opposite the monument is the postoffice, a handsome structure of granite and Portland stone. Other splendid buildings are the Custom House, erected a century ago at the cost of \$2,000,000; the Four Courts, built over a century ago at a cost of \$1,000,000; the old Parliament House, now the Bank of Ireland and the handsomest structure devoted to banking business in the world; Trinity College, founded by Elizabeth and which has turned out such men as Swift, Berkeley, Parnell, Edmund Burke, Grattan, and O'Connell and Dublin Castle and St. George's Church.

Of other historic buildings St. Patrick's cathedral possesses the greatest interest. Here Swift's body is



O'CONNELL MONUMENT AND GLASNEVIN CEMETERY.

Interred, and here also sleeps Hester Johnson, better known to the world as Stella, under which name she is celebrated in the writings of the dean. The cathedral was built in 1190, and was erected on the site of another church that was built by St. Patrick in 448.

The squares of Dublin have always been particularly admired. Of these Stephens Green, Merrion Square and Mountjoy Square are the finest.

The environs of the city are especially interesting and some of them very beautiful. To the west lies the spacious Phoenix Park, one of the finest and largest parks in Great Britain, but memorable now rather for its connection with an atrocious crime than on account of its beauty. It was here that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke were assassinated May 6, 1882, by the Invincibles. The Wellington testimonial stands in this park, and is an obelisk 205 feet high, inscribed



WELLINGTON MONUMENT AND PHOENIX PARK.

from base to summit with victories of the Iron Duke. Wellington was born in Dublin, and the sum of \$20,000 was raised by public subscription of the citizens to erect the testimonial to the hero of Waterloo. Glasnevin at the northeastern outlet of Dublin was the favorite residence of Addison, Steele, Swift, and Sheridan, and in its cemetery lie the ashes of Curran and O'Connell. Curran's tomb is a sarcophagus of the Doric order, built of blocks of granite, the largest of which weigh four or five tons each. O'Connell's tomb is a square block, surrounded by a min-

ature pyramid, and in the vault of the mausoleum the coffin of the "Liberator" may be seen covered with a crimson velvet cloth.

Of the more remote and romantic localities adjacent to Dublin is the celebrated Vale of Avoca, whose verdant loveliness and beauty Moore has sung in "The Meeting of the Waters."

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet as that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.

A Romance of Bigamy.

Do you know the story of the man who had two wives and was held blameless? His name was Count von Gleichen; he was a Thuringian; and it happened early in the thirteenth century. The Count went forth, as was customary, to fight the Saracens, the better warrior and took him prisoner. Therefore the Count was carried off to the palace of Nouredin, where he was made a slave and set to cultivate the delicious shallot of Ascalon in the garden of the Caliph. His good looks and the knowledge that he was a great noble in his own country attracted the attention of a certain princess, daughter of the sultan. She heard his simple story; she wept for him; he opened his arms and she wept with him. She offered to effect his escape for him on one condition—that he should marry her.

"Alas! madam"—or your royal

highness, or your illustriousness, or whatever was the lady's style and title under the rules of the caliphate—"I cannot," he replied. "At home there languish for me a wife and tender children."

"Why," she asked in maidenly surprise, "what all the man? As another wife or two would be any obstacle. Do not the laws of the prophet—whose name be blessed!—and the customs of the Caliphate allow a man to have more than one wife?"

He replied: he promised; she was as good as her word; in a few days they embarked together in a ship engaged by herself, and they arrived in Venice in safety. Could a Christian moralist—could this noble knight desert the princess to whom he owed his freedom? Never. He repaid to Rome; he laid the case before the Pope. His Holiness, after considering the matter, granted him permission to keep both wives and to be legally married to both. And the story goes on to say that they all lived together in the greatest happiness, the Turkish lady being childless, and loving her sister-wife's children as much as if they were her own.

Enthusiastic Angler.

General Maury, who writes the "Recollections of a Virginian," says that when he was in Texas he found Colonel George Crittenden, who was then commanding Fort Inge, to be a man devoted to sport. He one day killed ten deer in nine shots, and he spent days after day in floating about the Leona catching black bass.

He was a wonderful fisherman, and used to find out very quickly whether his soldiers had any qualifications for the "sporting art." When the orderly reported to him at the daily guard-mounting, he would say:

"Do you know how to catch minnows?"

"Yes, Colonel."

"Then take my bucket, go to the creek, and catch some." When the man had done the errand, the colonel would say: "You may go to your quarters." For his days' bait was provided.

He was one day telling a brother soldier about his imprisonment in Matamoros, and added:

"I examined the wall of that prison, and found a fish in it."

"I'll bet you caught him!" was the answer.

"Indeed I did," said he, laughing. "I got him, made a hook, found a piece of twine, and fished for that fellow till I caught him."

An enthusiastic angler, he was also a most patient one, for he confessed that when he fished two days in the Tennessee river without getting a bite, he enjoyed it as much as any sport he ever had.

Time to Stop.

Under the machinery of the law as at present administered a lawyer has great advantages over a witness. Recognition of this fact is probably the reason why people always enjoy seeing a witness get the better of his examiner.

An exchange reports a case in which the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been good. The opposing counsel took him in hand for cross-examination, and undertook to break down his testimony upon this point.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the lawyer.

"I have not," was the answer.

"Now be careful; did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at it finally. When did that happen?"

"After I had paid all I owed."

Hardy Old Fellow.

Alexander Brownlie, of Tumb, New South Wales, who has reached the venerable age of 76, was lost recently while prospecting in the ranges, and wandered absolutely without food for eight days. But he had water to drink and a pipe to smoke, and he came back to civilization, if not well, at least alive.

LAWS OF ARMY LIFE.

HOW UNCLE SAM GETS HIS SOLDIER BOYS.

Recruiting Offices in All Large Cities Where the Would-be Soldier May Enlist—No Man with Impaired Constitution Need Apply—Rigorous Tests.

Must Be Physically Sound.

It happens occasionally that people see in their wanderings about a large city a flag flying from the window of a building, and are curious to know what mission of peace or war it represents. A close inspection of some letters on the building in the vicinity of the flag explains its presence. The letters form this sign:

RECRUITING OFFICE, U. S. A.

Further investigation reveals the fact that a soldier in the uniform of the United States army stands at attention in the doorway, his white-gloved hands held in military fashion at his sides, but holding neither gun nor sword. He is a soldier of the peace, the office orderly who stands there, not to guard the premises, but to say, "This way, boys," to the would-be recruits who are looking for the enlistment office. Then a dialogue something after this fashion takes place:

"I want to join the army."

"Upstairs, turn to the right, forward—march."

"Think I'll pass."

"Reckon you will. Can't talk on duty. Go up and list."

Then the candidate for military honors goes upstairs, dreading the ordeal at every step, and finds himself in a large room, where the recruiting officer sits at a table attended by a Sergeant and an Orderly in the imposing uniform which the candidate for enlistment hopes to don.

"I want to list," he says, approaching the table.

"The Captain looks up."

"Take off your hat."

The hat is sheepishly removed.

"What is your age?"

"Twenty years old."

"Are your people willing?"

"They are, sir."

"Married?"

"No, sir."

"This may or may not be true."

"Ever been in jail?"

At this the candidate looks surprised and aurt, and answers in the

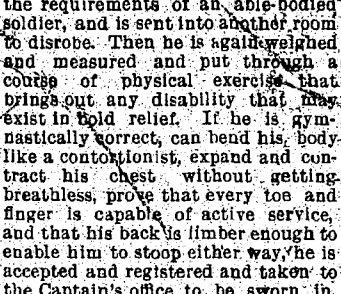
negative quite forcibly enough to be convincing.

Then the sergeant takes the man in hand, looks down his throat, examines his teeth, weighs him, takes his height and finds out his reason for wanting to enlist.

If he tips the beam at regulation weight, not less than 120 nor more than 180, and measures not less than five feet four inches, he comes up to the requirements of an able-bodied soldier, and is sent into another room to disrobe. Then he is again weighed and measured and put through a course of physical exercise that brings out any disability that may exist in bold relief. If he is gymnastically correct, can bend his body like a contortionist, expand and contract his chest without getting breathless, prove that every toe and finger is capable of active service, and that his back is timber enough to enable him to stoop either way, he is accepted and registered and taken to the Captain's office to be sworn in.

But first he must answer a personal category of questions, and must make affidavit that he has neither wife nor child. The laws that regulate army life are then read to him. He is shown the fate of the man who enlists under a false oath, or who, once enlisted, deserts before his time is up. He has now the gala dress on for which his soul has hankered, he wears the regimentals of a private soldier in the United States army. He dare not walk out of that office without leave from his superior officer. He is an enlisted man for three or five years, as the case may be, and the recipient of \$13 a month in Uncle Sam's money.

The term of service for a soldier enlisting under the present rules of army life is five years, but in accordance with a law passed in 1890 a sol-



"THIS WAY, BOYS."

dier after serving one year can purchase an honorable discharge, \$120 being the maximum price. Although the pay of a private soldier seems almost inadequate to meet his living expenses, it must be remembered that in addition to the \$13 a month he receives his rations, clothing, bedding, medical services and medical free.

EXAMINING RECRUITS.

There are libraries, reading-rooms

and past schools, where men who need instruction can be taught a fair knowledge of necessary English branches, and where foreigners can improve their use of the English language. A large percentage of Uncle Sam's soldier boys are American only by adoption, but they must be able to read and write before they take the oath of allegiance and become soldiers.

The causes that lead a young man to enlist, and assume the arduous duties of a private soldier are too numerous to be specified. Young men who find themselves arrived at maturity without any trade or profession, and who crave change and adventure, take the army as the most desirable career open to them. It takes only half an hour to take the bath, get into a uniform and become a full-fledged soldier.

Will the Fair Sex Generally Take to Wearing Trimmers? Good-Amelia Bloomer is still living, and placidly watching from her home in a small Western city the progress of the reform that was begun by her more than forty years ago.

while she was a resident of an Eastern State and given to radical labors in the betterment of her sex.

She was the first woman to advocate and to wear the short skirt, out of which innovation has grown the whole brood of garments, slightly and unsightly, that women have ever since been persuading themselves it would be best to adopt. The inventor of the system, long since abandoned, but that fact has had no effect on the seed of instruction she planted.

The battle she began on the conventional dress of women has been waged by others, and, if the statement of many women may be taken, it will be continued till the sex is emancipated and learns to wear what it likes, and what is most convenient and comfortable, even if it have not the approval of a long-established fashion.

Perhaps bicycle riding and the necessity for an appropriate dress for it will, after all, prove to be the way to entire reform in women's costume. Already radical changes are seen in bicycle costumes, as will be noticed from the accompanying cut. One of the dresses here pictured was worn lately by a fashionable woman in Paris, and the other can be seen daily on the boulevards and in the parks of Chicago. Whether the time is coming when trousers will be worn by women generally, it would be rash to say; the fact, however, that women can even now wear such garments in the street without provoking much comment shows a wonderful change in public sentiment on the subject within the last few years.

Value of Salt for Sheep. The American Sheep Breeder calls attention to this matter and says: "Attention to salt is a great preventive of disease. Witness the health of the flocks grazing on the salt grasses of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the 'salt brush' of Arizona. Though they may be slightly injured at first by the excess of salt in this class of vegetation, ultimately they cease to be affected by it, and thenceforth they are almost wholly exempt from most diseases which assail their kind. The uniform reply of shepherds on the ranges of Florida—where the salt crystals can sometimes be seen on the grass near the coast—to questions as to their health is, 'There is nothing ever the matter with them.' Of course, this does not apply to those exceptional regions where the mysterious 'salt sick' prevails, which, so far as understood, is induced by a lack of salt, not by an excess of it.

Buddhism in Paris.

A fresh propaganda of Buddhism is being undertaken in Paris. It is asserted that 30,000 Parisians now profess the ancient religion. Many well-known women describe themselves as eclectic Buddhists. A little volume gives a summary of the doctrines of the new creed. It has just been printed, and large numbers have been bought by wealthy neophytes and will be distributed soon among all classes. The copies of the book have been bound in black morocco, gilded to resemble prayer books.

Unintelligible.

Two Scotch ladies of Stranraer were one day returning from church, when they found the town hall placarded with news of the victories in Spain.

"Is it no suppresin' Kiretie," said one, "that the Breethish aye beat the French in battle?"

"Not in the least, Maggie," was the reply. "Dinna ye ken that the Breethish aye pray before gaun into battle?"

"But canna the French pray, too?"

"An' wha'd understand them, if they did?" was the contemptuous response. "Jabbering bodies!"

Simple Enough.

Some time ago a hospital physician, after laboring indefatigably to extract a marble from a child's throat, rushed to his office after more instruments. After he was gone, a police officer who had witnessed the doctor's unsuccessful efforts, turned the child upside down, shook it by its heels and out dropped the marble.

Maintaining Quarantine.

French journals are criticising the attitude of United States delegates to the sanitary convention at Paris. The Americans have opposed every measure tending to make quarantine less rigid. Their object is to make the regulations so close that quarantine measures can be used to restrict immigration.

Two more cables are being laid across the Atlantic. There are at present ten cables connecting the old with the new world, but so rapidly has the cable business grown that they are inadequate to handle it all. The new cables were made by Siemens Bros. & Co., whose factory at Woolwich, England, has been working night and day to complete the order.

The cable is being laid by the Faraday. When the shore and is all paid out it will be buoyed, and the Faraday, coming back some weeks or a month later, will look around for the buoy in order to pick up the cable again.

Thus, passengers across the Atlantic may see a boy away out in the ocean, but mariners will be warned to let it alone, as it marks the end of one of the sections of the new cable. The Faraday can lay the deep sea portion of the cable at the rate of seven nautical miles per hour, proceeding under almost a full head of steam. The cable is simply paid out from the stern like a rope. Occasionally, however, the steamer will stop and pay out a lot of cable before proceeding. This is done where she comes to a cliff or sudden fall in the bottom of the ocean, which is not level, as some people imagine, but has all the topographical features of dry land.

The Faraday is provided with maps of the bottom of the ocean as accurate as if made by submarine surveys. At all points it is sought to have the cable actually resting on the bottom and not stretching from hill to hill. While the Faraday is laying the cable electricians on board are constantly keeping up communication with the shore, so as to see that it is in good running order, and while in the middle of the Atlantic the officers of the ship may learn the latest news.

Eye Service.

There is nothing more humiliating to a right-minded person than to be watched. There is nothing more annoying to an employer than the spectacle of men hard at work in his presence, but idle, or dilatory so soon as his back is turned. A man who is desirous of earning his wages works at all times during business hours, but one whose chief anxiety is to draw his salary is better out of the way than in it, and is, moreover, dishonest. Whether the engagement be for one year or one week, the agreement on the other hand is to pay a certain sum for the services of an individual; on the other, to work faithfully and honorably for the said term. What would be thought of the employer who should, on payday, withhold a portion of the salary by reason of the contract not being kept by the workman? He would be universally condemned as mean beyond precedent, but there are more justice or honor in frittering away an employer's time, or deceiving him by a pretended performance of work, than in withholding an employee's salary? None at all. Labor is honorable, and the man who works for his living, whether with a pen or a hammer and chisel, is to be respected, but no one respects a man who is constantly trying to evade his duty.

Greatly Tempted.

We hear a great deal about the self-repression of the Scotch, who are even shy of showing their affection to one another, but that species of moderation scarcely exists to-day in New England. There was a time when the genuine Puritan felt obliged to resist his impulse to "gush," but his descendants have long ago broken such iron bands. One man, however, has proved his descent from such stern ancestry. He has been married about a year, and is devotedly attached to his wife. His life without her was a hard and solitary one, and in the sunshine she brought him his nature has blossomed out into good deeds and gentle thought.

"You are not as melancholy as you used to be," said an old acquaintance to him not long ago.

"Melancholy! I should say not!" he returned, with emphasis. "How could anybody be sad with such a wife as I've got? Why, sometimes when I think what she's been to me, it's as much as I can do to keep from showing right out what I think of her!"

Meat for Young Children.

Concerning the frequency with which meat may properly be given to children, says Dr. Flint, and regarding the time of day best suited to its administration opinions differ widely. The writer believes, on the basis of his own experience, that children under five years do best with only one meat meal per diem, this being best given in the morning or at noon. After five years, both the breakfast and the mid-day meal may include some meat. An ideal dietetic schedule, however, for most children, would embrace eggs at breakfast, meat at noon and bread and milk at night, appropriate cereals being supplied with the eggs and meat. All meats for children should be carefully cut into pieces, and children old enough to cut their own meat should be cautioned to make the pieces as small as possible.

A S. man's Frolic.

A seaman was fined at Birmingham, England, for interfering with the comfort of railway passengers. He stepped out of an express train while it was traveling fifty miles an hour and wandered along the foot-board. One lady, who stopped the train, was greatly alarmed at seeing his face appear before the window of her carriage.

Collection of Tickets.

A remarkable collection of old-line Whig, Republican and Democratic election tickets, for all the spring and fall elections since 1841, is possessed and highly prized by Constable William Abrams, Sr., of Frankford, Pa., who is now in his 74th year.

TWO MORE CABLES TO EUROPE.

There Will Be Twelve When the New Cable Is Opened.

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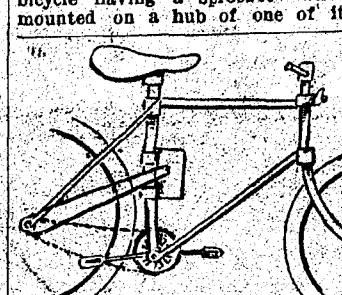
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ELECTRIC BICYCLE LAMPS.

The Current for One Generated by the Dynamo Bicycle.

George Mayr, of Brooklyn, has invented a lamp for bicycles, the power for which is generated from the wheels. The invention, the application of which is shown in the illustration, which is self-evident and demands no particular description, consists in the combination with a bicycle having a sprocket wheel mounted on a hub of one of its



THE DYNAMO BICYCLE.

wheels, a dynamo-electric generator of special design, suitably disposed upon the bicycle frame, and consisting in part of a gearing frame, a horizontal armature shaft carrying a pinion, and a train of gearing mechanism, disposed in the frame, the initial driver of the gearing mechanism being carried by a shaft having a sprocket wheel mounted upon it and the final driver thereof being adapted to mesh at all times with the pinion on the armature shaft; an electric lamp of any approved construction, mounted on the bicycle frame, and circuit connections leading from the generator to the lamp.

Another lamp consists of battery and headlight complete in one compact case, and resembles in appearance an ordinary oil lamp. The battery is an improved form of secondary cell, and possesses the advantage of containing no liquid. This battery may be charged by primary cells or connection may be made with an electric circuit used for lighting purposes.

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